The New-York Times.

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THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Direct and Important Intelligence.

Abstract of the Diary of Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

The Terrible and Galatea Arrived at St. John's.

The Great Eastern Returned to England.

HISTORY OF THE BREAKING OF THE CABLE

It is Grappled For, and Supposed to be Caught, but Lost at Last.

THE GRAPPLING MACHINERY FAILS

The Great Eastern Returns to Get New Apparatus.

Hopes Entertained that the Cable May Yet be Found.

HEART'S CONTENT, Tuesday, Aug. 15,
Via ASPY BAY, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The British war-steamers *Terrible* and *Galatia* arrived at St. Johns, N. F., at 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst.

The steamship *Great Eastern* returned to Sheerness on the 11th inst.

Capt. NAPIER reports as follows:

The cable parted on Wednesday, the 2d inst., at noon, in nineteen hundered and fifty fathoms of water.

It was then grappled for three different times, and raised twelve hundred, nine hundred and six hundred fathoms respectively.

Each time the grapplings broke, but the cable remained unbroken.

The *Great Eastern* returned to England for stronger and better grappling-gear.

Mr. VARLEY, one of the electricians, writes most encouragingly in regard to the cable. He says:

"We found no difficulty whatever in grappling the cable, even in the greatest depth of water. As soon as proper tackle is prepared, we will probably commence grappling for the cable again, one hundred miles east of the break, where the water is only fifteen hundred fathoms deep. The buoy rides the gales well, being fastened by pieces of condemned cable.

Mr. FIELD is in good health and spirits."

DIARY OF MR. C. W. FIELD.

The following is Mr. FIELD'S diary:

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, ATLANTIC OCEAN,
NORTH LAT. 51 25, WEST LON. 39,
Friday Evening, Aug. 11, 1865—6 o'clock.

The steamship *Great Eastern* sailed from the Nore, off Sheerness, on Saturday, July 15, at 12:30 o'clock.

At 2:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 17th, she overhauled the *Caroline*, that left London on tne 5th inst., with the shore end on board. She had been detained by bad weather. We took her in tow, and arrived off Valentia at 6:45 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday.

As the weather was unfavorable, the *Caroline* went into Valentia Harbor and the *Great Eastern* to Beerhaven, Bantry Bay, followed the next day by Her Majesty's steamers *Terrible* and *Sphynx*.

The twenty-seven miles of the heavy shore end were successfully laid by the *Caroline*, towed by the steamer *Hawk*.

On Saturday, the 22d, at 5:15, the next afternoon, the splice between the main cable and the shore end was completed, and the *Great Eastern*, the *Terrible* and *Sphynx* steamed toward Newfoundland, while the *Caroline* and *Hawk* returned to Valentia.

All went on in the most satisfactory manner until 2:20 A. M., on Monday, the 24th, when a partial loss of insulation suddenly showed itself.

Shortly after this, the speed of the ships was reduced and the cable paid out more slowly, while tests were applied to locate the fault, which was found to be in the water some miles astern of the *Great Eastern*.

At 8:50 A. M. the cable was transferred to the picking up apparatus at the bows, and we began to haul in the cable.

This operation was frequently suspended by want of steam in the boiler attached to the picking up apparatus, and during the day a portable boiler was connected with the former.

At five minutes past 8 o'clock the next morning the fault was brought on board, and found to have been caused by a piece of iron wire similar to that used in the manufacture of the cable, about two inches long, having been forced between the outer wires, and through the gutta percha into the copper wire.

Ten and a quarter miles of cable were recovered, the fault cut out and a new splice made, the cable retransferred to the paying-out machine at the stern, and at 4:10 A. M., Tuesday, the 25th, all was again in perfect order, and the fleet on its way to America, having been detained 37 hours and 50 minutes.

At noon on Wednesday, the 26th, the *Great Eastern* was 178 miles from Valentia, and there had been paid out, including the 17 miles on the shore end 199 miles of cable. Depth of water, 750 fathoms. Tests very good.

THURSDAY, July 27.

The ship ran in the last 24 hours, 141 miles, and paid out 158 miles of cable. Depth of water, 2,160 fathoms. Tests very good.

FRIDAY, July 28.

Distance made, 155¼ miles. Cable paid out, 174 miles. Depth of water, 1,950 fathoms. Tests very good.

SATURDAY, July 29.

Distance run 160 miles. Cable paid out 176 miles. Depth of water, 1,900 fathoms. Tests very good.

At 12:06 P. M. it was discovered that there was a serious fault in the cable, which entirely cut off communication with the shore. The ship was stopped, and the cable transferred to the picking-up gear, which commenced hauling it in at 9:14 P. M. After picking up 2¼ miles of cable, the fault came on board, and on examination proved to have been caused by a stout piece of wire having been driven entirely through the cable.

The 2¼ miles of cable were recovered from a depth of 1,900 fathoms.

The operation of picking up from this great depth was frequently interrupted by want of steam.

The night being very dark and foggy, the operation of lowering the splice and transferring the cable to the paying-out machinery, at the stern, was postponed until the next morning.

The *Great Eastern* was, by the able management of Capt. ANDERSON, kept up all night to the cable, and so prevented any strain, beyond the cable's own weight, coming on it.

At 8:10 A. M. the splice had been successfully lowered, and the ship was again on her course.

The detention by this fault was eighteen hours and forty-four minutes, and most anxious hours and minutes they were.

On Sunday, July 30, the distance made was 24 miles, and 37 miles of the cable were paid out. Depth of water 1,960 fathoms. Tests very good.

MONDAY, July 31.

Distance run, 134 miles. Cable paid out, 158 miles. Water, 1770 fathoms. Tests very good.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1.

Distance made, 155 miles. Cable paid out, 179 miles. Water, 1709 fathoms. Tests very good.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2.

At 5:27 A. M., on resuming the insulation tests, it was discovered that there was a partial loss of insulation. The ship was soon afterward stopped and the cable transferred to the picking-up gear at the bows. The operation of hauling in commenced. By noon the engine used for picking up stopped for want of water for a considerable time. Two miles had been recovered and the cable was cut to see whether the fault had come on board. At about 12:30 P. M. the cable caught and chafed on the mouth or the "horse-pipe," and was with considerable difficulty removed, and at 12:35 it parted on board, where it was injured, just behind the stoppers, and in a moment the end disappeared in the water.

Distance run in the last 24 hours 116 miles. Cable paid out 132 miles. Recovered two miles. Depth of water 1,950 fathoms.

Total distance from Valentia, 1,063 miles. Total distance to Heart's Content 600 miles. Total cable paid out 1,312 miles, equal to 14 per cent.

Steamed back toward Valentia twelve miles, and commenced dragging for the cable.

Thursday, at 4 A. M., it being evident from the strain that the grapnel had caught the cable, we began to haul it; and at 11:50, when 1,150 fathoms of grapneling rope had been got on board, a shackle broke near the ship, and 1,400 fathoms of the rope sunk with the cable to the bottom of the Atlantic.

A buoy was lowered with 2,400 fathoms of cable, and a "mushroom" to hold it and mark the spot. During the operation of picking up, the machinery gave way. It is supposed that a tooth broke off by the strain, and this getting in between the "spur" wheel, smashed the latter. This accident happened twice, and the operation of hauling in had to be performed by the capstan.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Weather unfavorable for recovering the cable.

MONDAY, Aug. 7.

Lowered another grapnel. At 12:10 P. M. commenced dragging for the cable. At 8 P. M. began to haul in, and continued to do so slowly all night.

TUESDAY, Aug. 8.

At 7:50 A. M. 1,000 fathoms of grapnel rope had been hauled in, when the shackles broke just inside the ship. Lost in this attempt 1,500 fathoms of rope. A second buoy was lowered to mark the spot.

The balance of this day and all the next was fully occupied in having new shackles made for the hauling-in rope, altering the capstan and making preparations for another attempt to recover the cable.

Had the apparatus been ready, the weather on Wednesday was much too rough to attempt any operations.

The two buoys rode out the gales in this depth perfectly.

THURSDAY, Aug. 10.

At 7 o'clock A. M. we began to lower the grapnel, and at 8:55 had out 2,460 fathoms—all that was on board the ships—and commence dragging for the cable and continued to do so until the evening when we began to haul in slowly.

FRIDAY, Aug. 11.

At 6 A. M. we finished hauling in the 2,460 fathoms of rope, when the grapnel came up foul with its own chain.

At 11 A. M. we began to lower the grapnel again, and as soon as all the 2,460 fathoms were paid out we commenced dragging until 3:55 P. M., when we began to haul in slowly.

It was soon evident by the great strain that the grapnel had caught the cable.

At 7 P. M., when 710 fathoms had been recovered the rope parted.

As there was not sufficient rope on board the *Great Eastern* to resume grapneling it was decided that she should return at once to England.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 17.

THE WERTZ TRIAL.

The court for the trial of WERTZ is being reconstructed and more rank put into it. Three Major-Generals will be added, viz.: Major-Gen. LEW WALLACE, as President of the Court, and Brevet Major-Gens. JOHN W. GEARY and GERSHOM MOTT. The court again adjourned, to-day, and it is not certain when the case will begin. Letters from soldiers in all parts of the country, who have suffered imprisonment and torture at Andersonville, still pour in upon the Judge-Advocate, offering to testify to all manner of acts of cruelty.

THE ALGONQUIN CASE.

Secretary WELLES has written a reply to the letter of Mr. P. S. FORBES, published in yesterday's New-York papers. The Secretary's letter will not be published unless Mr. FORBES prints it. The Navy Department has instructed Admiral GREGORY to forego his intention to bore a hole in the *Algonquin's* cylinder.

A BUREAU OF PARDONS.

The *Republican*, of this evening, says: "The creation by the President of a Bureau of Pardons, with an able and fair man at its head, has been recommended, and is now under consideration by him. We hope, for the peace and health of President JOHNSON, that he will act upon the suggestion.

MINISTER TO PERU.

Maj.-Gen. ALVIN P. HOVEY, an officer who has served with much distinction in the West throughout the war, has been appointed Minister to Peru, a position with a salary of twelve thousand dollars per annum. Gen. HOVEY recently married a daughter of the late Secretary of the Interior, Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, and will leave at once for South America.

THE KENTUCKY SENATOR.

Senator GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, is here, endeavoring to get the President to listen to his tale about the conduct of Gen. PALMER, the Military Commandant of Kentucky, during the recent election in that State. GARRETT DAVIS will never get over his habit of much talking.

DISHONORABLY DISMISSED.

By direction of the President, the following named officers of the First New-York Cavalry are dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, to date July 21, 1865, for violation of orders and neglect of duty, in absenting themselves from their commands, thus embarrassing the public service, and neglecting the enlisted men under their control: First Lieut. MILES SULLIVAN, Second Lieut. JOHN A. BOEDAMER, Second Lieut. THOS. DUNLARA, First Lieut. A. W. WARREN, First Lieut. JOS. W. COOLEY.

FORD'S THEATRE.

The bids for converting Ford's Theatre into a fire-proof building were opened to-day at the Quartermaster-General's office. There were ten bids, ranging from $28,000 to $34,000, and the contract will be awarded to-morrow. While the building is in process of alteration, the Bureau of Rebel Archives, in charge of Dr. LIEBER, will have quarters on F-street, near Eighteenth.

AN OVERLAND MARCH.

The Quartermaster-General has ordered that five hundred six-mule teams be at once organized for an overland march, from this city to Leavenworth, Kansas. They will go out in charge of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, in two detachments of two hundred and fifty teams each, with every equipment necessary to make this extraordinary march fully equal to SHERMAN'S march from Chattanooga to Raleigh.

THE COTTON SEIZURE BUSINESS.

Hon. W. P. MELLEN, Special Supervising Treasury Agent, and Hon. T. C. CALLICOTT, Assistant Agent, at Vicksburgh, are in the city. Their business relates to the seizures of rebel cotton by the government in the Southwest. It is said that Major-Gen. SHERIDAN indorses the proposition of the merchants and planters of the Southwest, to tax all cotton fifteen per cent., and to abandon its attempt to confiscate any of the staple on account of any surposed right acquired by the United States, on account of its having been claimed by the Confederate Government as its property.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 17.

THE CROPS—OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The Department of Agriculture has just completed its tables showing the condition of the crops on the 1st day of August, as reported by its correspondents. At that time the harvest had not been secured; but from the correspondence since then it is believed that the wheat crop had not received additional injury, excepting, perhaps, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the rains have extended since the 1st of August.

The department has issued another circular, which will be returned on the 1st day of September, renewing its inquiries relative to the wheat and other crops; also to the amount of old wheat in the country; and when this circular shall be received the information will be more definite and complete, but it is believed that the deficit will not be less than is now reported.

The table formed on the August circulars show the following decrease of the crops of 1865 from those of 1864.

Crop of 1864, bushels	160,695,823
Estimates for 1865, bushels	134,454,125
Decrease	26,241,698

The loss is as follows:

In the New-England and Middle States	657,383
In Maryland and Delaware	1,719,575
In Western and Northwestern States	23,864,744

All other crops, particularly corn and potatoes, are most promising, except tobacco, of which considerable less has been planted. The oat crop is very large, and the hay crop in the West is much injured by the wet weather, but is still abundant.

The above is published by authority of ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

Several hundred applications for pardon, including one from the rebel Brig.-Gen. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, were received to-day.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day, as usual, opened his doors to all visitors, one-third of whom were women. The throng was not near so large as it was yesterday, twenty or thirty persons only being in the office at 1 o'clock. Then business was consecutively transacted.

ANDERSONVILLE BURIALS.

Capt. JAMES M. MOORE to-day telegraphed from Andersonville, that he yesterday finished the suitable interment of the Union prisoners who died at that prison.

DISCOURAGING TO CLAIM AGENTS.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued an order forbidding the clerks in his department from giving th claim agents any information concerning pending business or chims, except by order of himself or the Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

SAD ACCIDENT.

Last night at Camp Barry, near the city, a sentry on duty was ordered to fire on an escaping prisoner, and in doing so accidentally shot Miss MARY GOOD and Miss ELIZA WARD, who were walking in the vicinity with a gentleman. The wound inflicted upon Miss WARD was slight, but Miss GOOD was shot through the back and lung, and her injuries are supposed to be mortal. She is a resident of Baltimore.

SERENADE TO GEN. CURTIS AND SECRETARY HARLAN.

Major-Gen. CURTIS was serenaded, to-night, and acknowledged the honor in a patriotic speech. The serenading party then proceeded to the residence of Secretary HARLAN, and after the band had played several airs, the Secretary was called out by the crowd and spoke as follows:

"I have no doubt that nothing but a feeling of friendship for me can account for the presence of the greater number of you here to-night. If any are prompted by any other motive, I do not doubt that it is on account of their respect for the Government, which now dominates over our entire and common country, and for the Administration that is now enforcing the laws of the republic from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Texas. And possibly I may be indebted for this compliment on account of my connection with this Administration. You must not expect me to-night to develop what will be in the future the policy of the individual elected to the highest position in the gift of the American people. No one is authorized to speak for him but himself; and I doubt very much whether he now knows what will be the policy which he will be compelled by circumstances to follow in the future. We may, however, judge of the future from his official acts in the past. I know a large portion of the American people feel a deep solicitude on the subject of the probable success of his Administration, and there are those who are the enemies of this Administration as they were of that of his predecessor, who are anxious to array against him those by whose votes he was elevated to his present position. Many, I doubt not, have much solicitude on this subject. Some may fear that now that he has be enelevated to place and power he may turn against those who elected him. Those who fear know but little of the man thdy have honored by their votes. [Cheers.] I would ask those who have fears upon this subject, was he not nominated by the same convention that nominated the lamented LINCOLN. Did he not accept the nomination, and place himself voluntarily upon the same platform? Was he not elected to the second place by the same electors who chose the lamented ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the first? And after succeeding to the chair made vacant by the foul act of the assessin, was not his first act a notice to the Cabinet officers of his predecessor that he desired a continuance of their services? And have they not continued, each with his accustomed portfolio, with a solitary exception; and that change was made in pursuance of an arrangement made by his predecessor? Did he not, when the time came, reiterate the proclamation of emancipation, which had been issued by his predecessor, and distinctly inform the leaders of the rebellion that they must accept as one result of the terrible struggle through which we had passed, that slavery cannot hereafter exist in the United States. [Applause.] Has he ever faltered in the declaration of the doctrine that the rebellion is a great crime, and that those who perpetrated it must suffer the penalty of the law, unless they apply to the Executive for clemency. [Cries of "No" and "Good."] What act of President JOHNSON differs from those of his predecessor in any material point of view? Does any one suggest the policy for the restoration of the Southern States? When he came into office seven States previously in rebellion had been entirel or partially reorganized by his predecessor—Missouri, Arkansas, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas—I am reminded that I may include the State of Maryland also. I believe, however, that the latter State was no *pro forma* out of the Union. In short, may I ask, does the plan President JOHNSON now proposes for the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi differ from that applied to the other States I have mentioned by President LINCOLN? Can any one name any important difference between the two classes? I apprehend not. Nor can any one suggest that the question of suffrage was settled differently in the States first named from the latter. Now may I inquire of the friends of the late President, those who thought his policy good enough for the American people, what commands have they to complain of the policy of President JOHNSON? Does any one believe that if President LINCOLN had occupied the Presidential chair, his own policy would be changed by himself without a material change of circumstances? If not, who has a right to complain of his successor? We may have our individual opinions on the collateral questions which have arisen, and which may arise; but we had these differences of opinion while President LINCOLN occupied the Presidential chair. If they were not then a sufficient cause for sundering the Union party, and as a result suffering the country to be destroyed, are they now a sufficient cause to permit this great party to go to pieces and the counry to ruin as a consequence? The party which through the military power, suppressed a rebellion which has had no parallel in history, has now the great responsibility imposed upon it to keep its columns intact and its men massed until the disorganized States are reorganized, and a feeling of friendship and unity is restored throughout our whole country. If, then, we, as Union men, have no cause to complain of the President for anything which we could not allege with equal force against his predecessor, let us see that we give him no cause to break with us. Allow me, in retiring, to thank you for the honor of this call.

Secretary HARLAN then retired, amid cheers and music by the band.

THE KETCHUM FORGERY

Additional Particulars---Yesterday's Developments.

The Check-Book Found--Three Hundred and Forty-five Checks Used, Each Good for $5,000.

Pursuit of Ketchum--The Pursuers Cannot Catch Him.

SUNDRY IMPORTANT CORRECTIONS

Gossip of the Startled Street---Last Words of Madame Rumor.

Assignment of Ketchum & Son--They Owe Three and a Half Millions--Ketchum's Property Seized.

MUCH MORE MONEY MISSING.

The troubles of those who deal in bonds and stocks, in money and securities, were very many and very serious yesterday. Luckily no one believes what any one may say now-a-days; we say luckily, for if one should credit one in twenty of the rumors and stories which yesterday flitted about the street, his brain would soon be crazed. At an early hour the trains from up the river, the ferry-boats from Brooklyn and Jersey City, the various craft from the Metropolitan suburbs, brought full loads of eager-eyed members of the boards, anxious to be first on the ground, anxious to hear the latest and freshest news, ready to listen to everybody and prepared for any and all revelations of dishonest clergymen, fraudulent missionaries and opulent bankers. Confidence seemed lost—there was no room for faith, and Trust Companies' stock fell far below par.

We visited the haunts of the money-changers, and calmly reviewed the excited situation. The first thing that caught our watchful eye was a crowd of

EXCITED MEN

in front of the new marble Exchange in Broad-street. There were at least a thousand people on the sidewalk and street. Every man shouted; each wore his hat on the top of his head; nearly every man had a moustache, and it seemed to us if twenty bedlams could unite their most violent voiced roarings in one vast and deafening howl, they would fail to parallel the absolute maniacrison of the scene. Buyer and seller, speculator and invester, operator and spectator, agent and principal, met face to face, upon the curb and beneath the sweltering sun, opened their mouths wide and screamed all manner of seeming nonsense at each other, while their hats tipped far toward the small of their backs, their eyes strained fiercely and their arms waved wildly above their heads, from which rolled rivers of profuse perspiration.

They said that Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & Co. had utterly gone under; that the firm was rotten to the core; that it was a remarkable circumstance that old man KETCHUM and CHARLEY GRAHAM were both out of town at the crisis; that it was a very easy matter for GRAHAM to take up forged checks if young KETCHUM had given him $250,000 to do it with; that the youthful scion of the ambitious house was hid in his father's garret; that he had committed suicide; that he had gone to Cuba; that he had bought a sailing vessel and gone nobody knew where; that all the Connecticut banks had stopped payment; that DABNEY, MORGAN & Co. had suspended; that the whole affair would be settled by the firm's quietly taking up the notes, and —— but what's the use of telling more? They were at it at 9 in the morning and rested for dinner at 6 in the afternoon, between which times more lies were told and more sensational rumors started, than would suffice any well-regulated community for an ordinary twelvemonth.

Naturally enough a house which has pursued the independent course of KETCHUM, SON & Co. have enemies by the score. Mr. KETCHUM, Sr., is, and always has been a hard man to deal with; his natural bias is toward self-interest, and money has been with him not only an object of search and labor, but when gained a weapon of power. Many stories are of course revived at such a time as this, of which the famous Mariposa case is a fair specimen. The testimony in this case, which was spread before the public in the columns of the TIMES, will be readily recalled by our readers, and the character of the feeling entertained by very many people in the street may be inferred from that.

THE CARD OF KETCHUM, SON & CO.

has provoked unfavorable criticism. It was the theme of conversation in bank parlors and brokers' offices, at the Stock Board and the Gold Exchange. To many its terms were incomprehensible. The columns of the daily journals for the past six months have frequently alluded to the enormous transactions of the house in terms sufficiently explicit for the apprehension of those interested, and the fact that Mr. CHAS. GRAHAM, the recognized broker of the house, was in the constant habit of turning over thousands upon thousands of shares, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, goes far to establish, by inference, the truth of the stock-dealing charge. A man who should have gravely remarked a week since that KETCHUM, SON & Co. were not in the stock market, would be laughed at; and had he asserted that they were among the heaviest operators, he would have been believed.

The course taken by the house has deprived it, in a large measure, of the sympathy which would have been extended to it under ordinary circumstances, and the unsatisfactory manner in which amounts and facts are withheld from the public in no way serves to alter the tone of sentiment.

In regard to the arrangements made for the pursuit and

CAPTURE OF KETCHUM,

we are not at liberty to give full details, although we can state approximately the facts. In the first place, there is no inducement offered for his arrest. No rewards have been offered by MORRIS KETCHUM, SON & Co., who claim to have lost millions by his fraud—this is creditable to human nature; no reward is offered by CHARLES GRAHAM & Co., who claim to have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars—this is explainable, possibly on the ground of friendship, possibly of interest. No one else has any reason to desire his pursuit and arrest, if KETCHUM Senior will

MAKE GOOD THE LOSSES,

but if not, and we have had nothing from him which would indicate so fatherly and unselfish a determination, why do not the banks which have suffered to the extent of $595,000, and the house in Exchange-place which has lost $100,000 by his operations, offer a reward?

So far as we can learn, Mr. EDWARD KETCHUM was no fool. He had lived in New-York all his life. He was brought up in a school where he learned smartness as a trade, and he graduated at a house whose reputation in that line is among the foremost. Why, then, are we treated to such a sublime farce as the mission of the

POLICE OFFICERS TO BOSTON?

They "thought perhaps KETCHUM would take the *Asia*, which sailed on Wednesday thence to Europe." What ineffable nonsense. They might as well think to find him astraddle on the cross above Trinity Church. Officers are in New-Haven, Springfield, Chicago, Washington, Portland and Canada, but the New-York detectives have not been put on the track in this city, and we don't believe they will be. The universal opinion among thinking men on the street is that KETCHUM has not left the city. This would of course involve his friends with whom he hides; quite likely. If KETCHUM had $60,000 with him, New-York is his place for two months to come; if by that time the checks are made good, withdrawn and destroyed, what proof is there against him? None; and why, then, should he go away—*cui bono?*

We have traced many rumors to their sources, and find them absurd. A

FEW CORRECTIONS

will better inform the public:

1. It is said that KETCHUM was a pious and remarkably good man.

He was not what is in slang phrase a pious man. He was devoted to money-making; thought of but little else, devoted his time and talents to that end, and with his small vices the world has naught to do. He was neither better nor worse than the majority of men, detected or undetected, on Wall or other streets.

2. He is reported to have written a long and touching letter to his father, confessing everything, explaining all his forgeries and frauds, and advising him what he would better do.

This is an insult to Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM. No such letter was written; had there been, Mr. KETCHUM'S subsequent conduct and assertions would by no means parallel with those of an innocent man.

3. The story about his going up Wall-street with his arms loaded with greenbacks, about a friend playfully abstracting a package, and his badinage about the trifling amount, is reduced to the moderate proportions of the recollection of a customer who saw him standing on the corner of Wall and Broad streets at 10:30 in the morning.

4. It has been truthfully stated that CHARLES GRAHAM & Co. paid on presentation $285,000 of the forged gold checks on Monday, and that EDWARD KETCHUM gave them on that morning $250,000 to do it with. The public viewed this transaction with some distrust, and we deem it due to the honorable name of Mr. GRAHAM to record the facts, as drawn from him in a conversation yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in Wall-street.

TIMES—Mr. GRAHAM, you paid $285,000 of these forged checks on Monday. We know that EDWARD KETCHUM drew a check for $300,000 before he went off; did he give you the money to pay those checks with?

Mr. GRAHAM—He gave me no money, but as was his constant custom he gave me a check with which to meet his obligations. The check was for $250,000. I deposited it and drew against it. But what do you think is the result? MORRIS KETCHUM

REFUSES TO HONOR THE CHECK,

and I find it thrown out by his bank, returned to my bank, and I am notified of the overdrawing of my account to that amount. It is a most extraordinary and cruel business. The check was drawn by MORRIS KETCHUM, SON & Co. before they suspended, was received by me in good faith, deposited in bank, drawn against, and passed to the bank where KETCHUM, SON & Co. deal. It seems rather hard that I should have to suffer to this extent in addition to what I have already borne.

So much for that story.

5. As an evidence of KETCHUM'S shrewdness, it was stated that he had carried off or destroyed the check-book, and that, as all the checks were probably used, the forgery would amount to at least $2,500,000.

The fact is, that the book was found at an early hour at KETCHUM'S house. To all intents and purposes the book belonged to EDWARD KETCHUM, although Mr. GRAHAM'S check had paid for it. There were only

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHECKS

used, each being for $5,000, making a grand (and awful) total of ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. Of this the following amounts are already accounted for:

The Fourth National Bank has	$260,000
The Importers' Bank has	335,000
An Exchange-street house	100,000
Total	$695,000
Other cautious and well-managed institutions down-town have	350,000
Total	$1,045,000
Mr. GRAHAM has paid up	285,000
The balance was doubtless taken up by EDWARD KETCHUM, in the normal course of his business	420,000
Which makes the grand total	$1,750,000

THE HISTORY OF THE BOOK

has been partially given in the statement of Mr. LEVERICH, President of the Bank of New-York, (copied, mistakes and all, by the *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Sun* and evening papers,) but in connection with the facts given, to-day, it will bear repetition. In June last KETCHUM was introduced at the bank by Mr. ——. He said he wanted to open an account in the name of CHARLES GRAHAM, paid $1,000 for the privilege, and received a book of checks, whose numbers are given in Wednesday's TIMES. On these checks KETCHUM has forged the names of divers parties, borrowed money by the use of them, and involved himself and others in ruin. When the matter was detected a search was made for the book. Mr. GRAHAM'S office was looked through, but no book could be found. Mr. KETCHUM'S office was examined, but no book could be discovered; the amount of the forgeries and the extent of the swindling could only be known by an examination of the book, and until it turned up the public, at least, were in the dark. At last

IT IS FOUND.

Where? Strange to say at KETCHUM'S house. How came it there? When was it taken from the office? Why wasn't it missed, and if missed no notice taken of it? Gold check-books can only be had by the payment of $1,000; and although we are aware that $1,000 is but a flea-bite to such great financiers, it seems just a wee bit queer that this book should have found its way so very quietly to Madison-avenue, and that it should rest there in spite of all the talk and worry about it, until yesterday. However, the fact is, it did rest until Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM found it and brought it down town. He took it to Mr. GRAHAM who declined to acknowledge it as his, and it was then taken to Mr. LEVERICH, the President of the bank on which the checks were drawn. What was taken and what remained is told above.

THE EFFECT

upon KETCHUM, SON & Co., as developed yesterday, is disastrous. What it will be eventually when the storm of excitement has passed, is another question. Thus far the case sums up thus:

1. They have lost in stolen securities between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

2. They have suspended payment, and all operations.

3. They have assigned their property to P. C. CALHOUN, President of the Tenth National Bank, and E. BEMENT, a former partner of MORRIS KETCHUM, JR., for the benefit of their creditors.

4. The balances due their customers, mainly New-England Banks, amount to the tremendous sum of $3,500,000.

5. They have published a remarkable card, in which they have given the public an idea of their business, which differs materially from the idea previously entertained.

Proceedings were commenced

IN THE SUPREME COURT

yesterday by Mr. GRAHAM, who was represented in the person of his assignee, DAVID GROESBECK, by Messrs. MANN & PARSONS. These gentlemen moved for an attachment against the property of EDWARD B. KETCHUM; the motion being made in accordance with the statute of the State providing for the protection of creditors against absconded or concealed debtors. Mr. DAVID GROESBECK made the following

AFFIDAVIT,

after which Justice SUTHERLAND granted the motion.

DAVID GROESBECK, the plaintiff herein, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that EDWARD B. KETCHUM, the above-named defendant, is indebted to the above-named plaintiff in the sum of $100,000, as deponent is informed and verily believes, and that the grounds of the plaintiff's claims are as follows, to wit: That said defendant, on the 15th day of August inst., was indebted to the firm of CHARLES GRAHAM & Co., composed of CHARLES GRAHAM and GEORGE W. VAN LOAN, with said sum of $100,000 and upward, for money paid, laid out and expended by said firm on or about the 14th day of said August, to and for the use of said EDWARD B. KETCHUM and at his request; and the plaintiff further says that on said 15th day of August the said GRAHAM and VAN LOAN sold and assigned the said debt on demand for valuable consideration to the plaintiff, who is now the owner thereof.

And this deponent further says that the defendant, has absconded and departed from this State with intent to defraud his creditors, or keeps himself concealed therein, with like intent; that said KETCHUM, on said 14th day of August, after contracting large debts, and committing numerous and extensive frauds and forgeries, (as deponent is informed and verily believes,) suddenly absconded and left his usual places of business and residence, and has remained absent or secreted ever since. Deponent is unable to state positively whether he has left the State, but is informed and believes that he has left it to avoid his creditors and the consequences of said crimes, and gone to Boston. DAVID GROESBECK.

Sworn to before me this 16th day of August, 1865.
JAMES BETTS METCALF, Notary Public.

Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & Co., we are informed, and other parties, made similar motions, and the warrants were issued in favor of all. The warrants were placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriffs, and last evening those useful but annoying members of society took possession of KETCHUM'S house in Madison-avenue, and hold it for the benefit of his creditors.

Singular misstatements are current in relation to the

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS,

who are reported to have appointed a committee of investigation. It would be interesting to know what they have to do with the matter, or by what right they could create themselves the investigators of anybody's affairs. At all events, the story is unfounded in fact; no committee has been appointed, and we don't believe any will be.

The New-England banks were reported as badly run, one of them having collapsed. That's fiction.

The Manhattan Banking Company was reported as in trouble; the teller was absent from his desk, and it was reported that heavy forgeries had been detected. This is fiction; the teller—happy man—is off on a pleasure excursion, and the only forgery of which the bank has any cognizance is that which its neighbors, the Fourth National and Importers', are interested in.

Thus much for the developments of Thursday; doubtless to-day will furnish its quota of wonders to the astounded and astonished public.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Naval Battle Between the Paraguayans and Brazilians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Monday, June 26, 1865.

The stirring news from the United States, assuring us that the last rebel force east of the Mississippi has surrendered, has been received with unbounded joy. But we have no heart to celebrate the event while the fall of our great and good President is fresh in our memory. There is a sadness in all our rejoicings. The regret meets us everywhere that he did not live to close the campaign begun with so much anxiety.

The 4th day of July is to be celebrated here in a style never before equaled in this country. It will be a glad day among all true Americans everywhere.

The war here progresses slowly. The arming and equiping of 25,000 men, chiefly in this city, has caused delay in marching. There is also a natural reluctance to place men in camp in midwinter. But Paraguay makes no delay, and we must not. The Winter is very severe on the Brazilian troops, and the mortality of the camp from colds, fevers, &c., is greater than that of the battle-field. Last week President MITRE left for headquarters at Concordia as Commander-in-Chief of the allied powers of this confederation, Uuruguay and Brazil.

The Paraná River is the only outlet for Paraguay, and the only channel of importations. To keep this open, President LOPEZ has been gathering a fleet for years, second, in South America, only to Brazil. The Brazilian fleet had passed up the Paraná to the point occupied by the Paraguayans, and here the two fleets met, and the first great naval battle of South America occurred.

It was on June 11, Sunday, and was fought by the Paraguayans with a fleet of eight war-steamers, six flatboats, with 68-pounders, and a battery on the shore with forty rifled cannon. The Brazilian fleet consisted of nine gunboats. The battle began at 10 A. M. and lasted till 6 P. M., and was marked by prodigies of valor on both sides. The result was the loss of one Brazilian gunboat, and four Paraguayan war-steamers and all six of their flatboats, and a large number of prisoners. The killed and wounded of the day are supposed to be about 800. The Paraguayans left, and repaired to the Fortress of Humatai, leaving the Brazilians masters of the river.

The Paraguayan land forces are now in three grand armies. One has crossed the Uruguay River at San Tomé, and has taken San Borja in Brazil; another is now passing toward the same point; these number, it is said, respectively, 15,000 and 22,000 men. They claim that they have a reserve of 20,000 men at Humatai.

The allies are concentrating their forces, and as these bodies are so far apart there is hope of taking them in detail.

The scientific expedition, under the direction of Prof. AGASSIZ, is progressing. Two of the explorers are here, Messrs. CARY and COCK. The two great valleys of the Amazon and La Plata are to receive a thorough exploration.

The first experiments in legitimate beef-packing here, have been successful. An American gentleman has taken fat, large animals, and, after treating the beef in the careful style of the Chicago butcheries, he salts it in the true American style. Some beef thus cured has been sent to New-York, and it has been pronounced as good as the North American product.

An extradition treaty has been formed between this country and Uruguay, I believe the first of its kind in South America. Formerly, rogues of every grade could pass with impunity by escaping across the river; not so now.

The interior is in a high State of prosperity. The season has been good. Sheep farmers and cattle breeders are doing better than for many years. There is very little interruption of work on the railroads on account of the war. Only one province has been seriously harmed by it—that is Corrientes. That has been the seat of war up to the present, and it has been laid waste everywhere.

The report of abundance of stone-coal on the Falkland Islands proves to be a hoax. Why it was published here for a fact, with all the details of the discovery given, I cannot tell, unless it was a time of scarcity of news.

Last week one of the works here received from Brazil and England one and a half million dollars in English gold.

President LOPEZ was at Humatai, awaiting the news of the naval battle of June 11, and had cables ready to tow the Brazilian war-steamers into port, when his own came in defeated. He said: "Paraguay can easily lose 3,000 men and four steamers."

There is a fearful mortality among the Brazilian soldiers here in camp. Of 15,000, there died 15 to 20 per day.

There are six American vessels in this harbor at present. The winding up of the war has not increased them yet.

CORRENTINO.

Earthquake at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning, also at Cairo. No damage was done.

The Indian Commissioners from the East, en route to Fort Smith, arrived this afternoon.

Base Ball Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The Athletics beat the Camdens, to-day, in the presence of 5,000 spectators. The score stood: Athletic, 16; Camden, 10. The return game will be played next Wedne[illegible]

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. VI.

Direct and Indirect Taxation.

The question relating to direct or indirect taxation has been prolific of almost endless disputes in days gone by, but is effectually put at rest by the necessities of our present situation, and consequently needs comparatively little discussion. We have not been left a choice in the matter, but must resort to *both*, the only points to be settled being to what extent and on what commodities.

The advantages of direct over indirect taxation are the following: First, it is likely to be less burdensome to the public, the expenses of collection being less than the addition made to the price of merchandise to compensate the payer for his risk, trouble, advance of money, &c. Second, coming home directly to the payer, he is apt to be more watchful about the conduct of officials than he otherwise might be. There is thus a wholesome check exercised upon extravagance on the part of the public servants. Third, in their State and municipal affairs the people have become accustomed to direct taxes, and a habit thus formed is, to a considerable extent, the equivalent of a policy which may be otherwise more equitable, as well as more economical. New taxes always create more or less dissatisfaction and attempts at evasion, which only time and experience can overcome. This species of "blockade-running" is quite as detrimental to honesty and loyalty as are inequalities in assessing or expensive modes of collecting, up to a given point. We do not here plead for the perpetuation of abuses, in either the management of our finances or anything else; but insist that, before making essential modifications of established modes, the advantages offering must be positive and so considerable as to do more than neutralize the losses certain to arise until the new system has adapted itself completely to the public. There is, further, a power of adjustment in society by virtue of which the defects of an imperfect system are partly overcome, so that the losses and crosses arising therefrom are not so great as they seem at first sight.

The advantages of indirect taxation are as follows: First, by means of it government can derive a greater amount of revenue without its being severely felt, than by any known direct method; consequently it has found favor in European countries, and must do so in our own, until the national debt is materially reduced. Second, the citizen, as a consumer, has the power of taxing himself as much or as little as he chooses to pay. If the tax be imposed on liquors, he can find a substitute in water; if on tea or coffee, in some other beverage; if on foreign textile fabrics, he can either use them or those produced at home. In any case, the quantity of taxable commodities consumed can be reduced. Third, this system stimulates invention in the discovery or application of substitutes for the articles subject to the duty. Fourth, the tax is paid when it is most convenient to the payer—that is, when he purchases the goods or pays for them. Fifth, it is not accompanied with any inquisitorial search into individual affairs, or exposure of them to the public gaze.

These advantages are sufficient to do more than counterbalance those derivable from direct taxation; and it is evident that the General Government must resort to the indirect system largely for many years to come. Duties on foreign merchandise, on tobacco, liquors, and certain other articles manufactured at home, also charges for licenses to carry on certain pursuits, belong to this category. At a rough estimate it would seem probable that one-third of the national revenue must come from the tariff, another third from excise duties and licenses, and the remaining third from direct taxes on incomes, persons, property, or all three. As, however, the several States and municipalities require large revenues, which have usually been derived from poll-taxes or property-taxes, it would seem prudent for Congress not to lay its hand on these—at any rate, not on the latter—so that incomes, profits and the like will have to meet whatever deficit may exist after the tariff and excise have supplied their respective quotas.

FROM NORFOLK.

The Garrison—The Freedmen—Progress of Improvement—Business Prospects—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, VA., Thursday, Aug. 10, 1865.

The Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers has relieved the Thirteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, at this place. The former regiment, with the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvanai Volunteers, garrison the city, and the fortifications extending around the city. The authority of the city police has been superseded by the military, but the Mayor's and other civil courts are still open for the trial of all cases wherein white persons not soldiers, and not charged with military offences, are concerned. The courts in the counties of Nansemond, Princess Anne, Southampton and Isle of Wight have not yet been reorganized. Lieut. Jno. H. Keatley, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers—a lawyer by profession—has been selected by the Freedmen's Bureau, and by the military authorities, to try all cases in which freedmen from these two cities, Norfolk and Portsmouth, are concerned, either as parties or witnesses, and to try all cases springing up in the foregoing counties, except military offences. Suits have been brought by the owners of land who held commissions in the rebel army, to recover rent from free-born negroes for the occupancy of the land during the absence of the owner. It was held, upon a hearing of the cases, that if rent were due for the period of the owner's absence, instead of being paid to him, it should be paid to the Freedmen's Bureau.

A large sale of government horses and mules took place to-day in this city. The prices were ordinarily low, competition being dull, and confined to the farmers. Some negroes, lately discharged from the army, were purchasers. They contemplate starting a farm on a small scale, this Fall, and are about to build cabins and break the land.

Trade with the country, is still dull. This is owing to the fact that nearly all the produce—which was at best a meagre quantity, has been brought to market, and the oyster trade not yet having commenced, merchants and tradesmen are waiting. Peaches and water melons are abundant and command low prices. Small quantities of cotton are selling. One lot of government cotton sold at forty cents per pound; ten thousand bushels government corn raised on government farms brought eighty cents per bushel. This was a good price. With all the complaints indulged in by disappointed speculators who came down here with the "Virginia Fever," the people still manage to sustain three newspapers, two National Banks, and a host of private banking establishments. The railroads leading southward and westward have not yet been repaired and put in running order. The Seaboard and Roanoke Road—the owners of the stock in which are principally northern men—has been obtained from the United States authorities, and the Directors are at work gathering up the property belonging to it. The Superintendent of the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad has a gang of workmen relaying the track beyond Suffolk on that part which Gen. Peck removed, to prevent the rebels from using it. As soon as this road is completed, excursionists from the north can pass by rail over some of the grounds upon which transpired many of the most important events of war. Leaving Norfolk they will skirt the Dismal Swamp—whirl past the beautiful shady village of Suffolk, wind slowly over the Blackwater, whose steep banks kept at bay the army of Gen. Longstreet, and lastly they will sever the long and strong lines that defended the City of Petersburgh. A horseback ride through this almost a wilderness at the close of the war, led the writer to think the lack of energy in the people of that back country had more to do with their poverty than the sterility of the soil. Were the people of the North as anxious to supply the white people of the South with plows, seeds, horses, mules, carts, &c., &c., as they are to furnish them with choice liquors, the wail of poverty would soon cease to go up. In nearly one-half of the business places of this city, intoxicating liquors are sold, and there are at least twenty-five wholesale establishments in the same compass; yet there are in the same limits but two seed and implement stores. This is not intended for a temperance lecture, but to show what the South needs to bring her out of trouble. She don't want the cup, but the plow and anvil. X.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Greene-Street's Ablest Representative Appears Against Capt. Nathaniel R. Mills.

A School-Teacher in Court, and What He Made.

A RAFT OF COMPLAINTS.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND MCMURRAY.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, 1865.

"Is this the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police?" inquired an elderly but yet beautiful lady, leaving her coach at the door and dodging into Room No. 1, at No. 300 Mulberry-street. A polite attendant replied in the affirmative. "What! this marble palace a hovel within?" The polite attendant again replied that it was verily so, and that it was but another illustration of the hollowness of all mundane things and affairs. "Indeed," he added, "the smile of joy, the tear of woe, deceitful shine, deceitful flow, and carpets should be given, with curtains damask, lounge or so, a clock and desks, and fine bureau; but 'tisn't done, by Heaven!" Hearing which, the lady fainted, as in duty bound; but when President Acton, the lithe; Inspector Leonard, the obese; Inspector Carpenter, the figure-head of all public marches, and all the rest thundered down the uncarpeted staircases to the rescue, the uproar brought madame again to consciousness, and bestowing a glance of pity on the attendant standing on the naked floor of Room No. 1, she vanished into her coach, and was driven off to her uptown mansion. What business this lady may have had at police headquarters may never be known. She may have visited that palatial pile to bequeath a third of her fortune to the Police Life Insurance Fund, or she may have been

ONE OF GREEN-STREET'S SMARTEST EMISSARIES,

deputed to act for the street, and make a case against the policemen of the Eighth Ward, as was William H. Lewis, the keeper of a den at No. —. [We will not advertise your place, Sir.] The pandemonium in lower Greene-street has long been at loggerheads with the officers that the Police Commissioners have kept therein, and twice or thrice, recently, the lesser members of the Satanic gang have appealed to the commissioners, hoping to outswear the Eighth Ward policemen in the Trial Chamber. And now, like Monsieur Tonson, they have come again—this time in the person of William H. Lewis, the brilliant but "wayward" son of a wealthy and worthy couple in Brooklyn, whose only sorrow is that their child should wed himself to such associates as he finds in the Eighth Ward of New-York. The complaint is against

CAPT. NATHANIEL R. MILLS,

and recites that on the evening of the 7th instant Charles B. True, book-keeper, and other giddy youths, entered Lewis' place, and, having created a disturbance about the loss of a watch, were thrust from the house by the landlord; that they subsequently dashed a paving-stone through one of the windows; that Patrolman Browning being called, took True into custody; that Lewis accompanied the officer to the Eighth Ward Police-station, and there preferred complaint alleging malicious mischief, and that Capt. Mills committed True to the cells and locked Lewis up also, and held him until morning as a witness. True, it appears, was taken to court, on the morning of the 8th, and fined by Justice Ledwith $10 for having been guilty of lawless mischief. These statements having been made, Commissioner McMurray, highly incensed, remarked that he should be careful not to travel in the Eighth Ward if it was Capt. Mills' custom to incarcerate complainants as well as offenders; but the statements of Capt. Mills and others gave the case quite another phase. Capt. Mills said that arrests had previously been made in Lewis' house, and that, Lewis having declined to appear at court, the magistrates had been compelled to release the prisoners; that the Police Justices never failed to reprimand officers for appearing in court with prisoners against whom there were no complainants; that Lewis kept an unlicensed place which was understood to be a resort of masculine outlaws and abandoned females, and that the best surety the police could have that Lewis would appear in court on the morning of the 8th was the assurance that he was safely locked within one of the cells of the Eighth Ward Police-station. Lewis protested on oath that he did not keep nor had he kept a boarding-house for females, and Mr. Henry Bosuet, of No. 181 Greene-street, cabinet-maker, made oath directly the reverse of this, as did Augustus Saxon, of Twenty-sixth-street; but Policeman Carpenter's testimony was the most interesting to the Commissioners, as it brought one of their number into the case. It appears that Lewis, desparing of securing immunity for his den in any other way, had industriously circulated a report among the policemen of the Eighth Ward that Commissioner Bergen was his

"UNCLE JOHN,"

and that one word from him to "Uncle John" would break any officer on the post. He went over occasionally, he said, and "fixed up Uncle John's books for him, and had more influence with the Police Commissioners, through Uncle John, than any other man in the Eighth Ward." Mr. Bergen listened attentively until the tale had been told, and then made a descent upon the impostor. Mr. Bergen—"You have represented that I am your uncle?" "Well, Mr. Bergen, as a matter of pleasantry, I——" Mr. Bergen—"Did I ever have anything to do with you?" "You once ordered the arrest of a drunken man at Fulton Ferry, and I volunteered to——" Mr. Bergen—"And I told you to go about your business. Was I ever in your den?" "No." Commissioner Bergen here explained to his brethren of the Board that the fellow was in his earlier and better days clerk in the store of Mr. Lewis, a respectable tradesman of Brooklyn, and that he (the Commissioner) had frequently made purchases there, and had been known as "Uncle John."

The Police Commissioners, who may, by way of variety, administer a mild reprimand to Capt. Mills, for imprisoning a civilian who could easily have been found in his lair when wanted, are nevertheless aware that if any Police Captain in the city has an infernal region to manage, it is Capt. Mills, and that, so fearlessly does he execute his trust, that the thieves of the Eighth Ward shun him as they shun truth and light.

SCHOOL TEACHER IN COURT.

Mr. Anthony P. Gerraghty, of No. 1,321 Third-avenue, teacher in Ward School No. 53, appeared against Roundsman William H. Burns, of the Twenty-third Precinct, alleging that on the evening of the 3d instant the officer took him into custody without cause, and bit his fingers while escorting him from Bellevue Gardens to the police-station. Roundsman Burns called in Roundsman Connolly, and that officer swore that Mr. Gerraghty was intoxicated at the time of the arrest. Counsel appeared for Mr. Gerraghty, and cross-examined the witnesses after the usual manner of the courts.

Counsel—Did Roundsman Burns bite Mr. Gerraghty?

Witness—Gerraghty had his hand in Officer Burns' mouth, and—

Counsel—Never mind where Mr. Gerraghty's hand was, but go on and—

Mr. Acton—Go on, officer, and let us know precisely where Mr. Gerraghty's hands were, and what he was doing.

Counsel—Now, officer, on your oath, what was Mr. Gerraghty's condition?

Witness—He was—

Counsel—Recollect, officer, that you are on oath.

Witness—Mr. Gerraghty was——

Counsel—Did you see Officer Burns club Mr. Gerraghty?

Witness—Mr. Gerraghty had been drinking, and——

Counsel—We want to know something of the clubbing.

And so the examination went on, getting considerably mixed up as it progressed, until a witness was introduced who described himself as a "mason by trade, but now keeper of a gin-mill," and this witness, who thinks a man is sober as long as he can stand at a bar, testified that Mr. Gerraghty was quite sober at the time of the clubbing. Further queries brought out the fact that one of the officers of the Twenty-third Precinct once employed Mr. Gerraghty to write a letter to President Acton, informing the Board of Police Commissioners that Burns owed money, and either would not or could not cancel his indebtedness, and that at Bellevue Gardens Mr. Gerraghty, who in the opinion of several witnesses was not sober, accosted the officer, calling him an impostor, a bad man, a villain, a knave, &c., behaved in a disorderly manner, and interfered between Officer Connolly and Officer Burns. Whereupon Roundsman Burns took Mr. Gerraghty to the police-station and thence to the Yorkville Court, where Justice Connolly dismissed Mr. Gerraghty, and caused the arrest of Officer Burns. Mr. Acton—"We have enough of this case; your own witnesses show that Mr. Gerraghty was not precisely sober, and he ought to be dismissed by the Board of Education for being drunk. The teachers of the public schools must keep sober."

A DUNNING EXPEDITION.

Bruno Ulbrich, of Forty-third-street, between Avenues B and C, went to Mr. Lyons' cabinet shop, in Ann-street, to get $11 that, in his opinion, was due him; but Mr. Lyons not being in, he saw the foreman of the shop, and that person told him that he would do well to go home; he did not go, and was ordered out; and at length Policeman Simon Martin, of the Second Ward, having been called, took him out, and advised him to go home. Witnesses were called to show that Ulbrich, while in Mr. Lyons' shop, was intoxicated and abusive, and had preferred a claim for money which was not due him, and that because of his abusive language the officer had been summoned to take him from the place. Mr. Acton—"Keep sober, Mr. Ulbrich; you did your duty like a gentleman, Officer Martin; good day."

TIME REQUIRED TO WIND A WATCH.

Policeman Leon A. Nones, was called to trial for standing in conversation with a civilian twenty minutes while on post duty. The officer denied the impeachment, and introduced Dr. Wm. B. Latson, teacher in the Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue Sabbath-school, and that gentleman testified that, having lost his watch-key, he had used the officer's. Mr. Acton—"And it took you twenty minutes to wind your watch." Mr. Latson—"Not ten." Mr. Acton—"We have an officer who timed Nones, and swears to twenty minutes by his time-keeper, and we must take his oath, as it was his special duty to be sure of his time on that occasion."

NOT MAKING COMPLAINT AT COURT.

Sergt. Monmouth B. Wilson, of Jefferson Market Police Court, preferred complaint against Patrolman Augustus A. Edwards, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who, on the night of the 5th inst., arrested William M. Oakley and took him to court, but there failed to make any affidavit upon which Justice Ledwith could hold the prisoner. Officer Edwards, in defence, said that there had been a riot in the Fifteenth Ward, and that, seeing an officer clubbing Oakley, he assisted and took the victim to the Fifteenth Police station. He expected his brother officer to appear at court and prefer a charge, but could himself make no affidavit, because he knew nothing of the circumstances under which an officer had found it necessary to use his baton upon the prisoner. Mr. Acton—"We want our officers to be prepared to make proper charges in all cases; it is through officers' failure in this particular of their duty that the Sixteenth Ward banditti are still at large and murdering policemen. We intend to break up these gangs, and it is the interest as well as the duty of every officer to aid by making sure that they get evidence upon which to convict."

TWO OFFICERS DEMAND TRIAL.

Lawrence J. Phelan and George T. Pearce, of the Forty-second Precinct, (patrolmen,) having been on post in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on the morning of the 31st ult., demanded a hearing, so that it should be clearly shown that they were not to be blamed for a burglary which had at that time been attempted in Mr. Joseph A. Armfield's store, at No. 13 Fulton-street. Mr. Armfield said that burglars had entered his place, either with false keys or over the awning, and drilled into his safe, but had been surprised before they had stolen anything. He thought that the officers, by the ordinary routine of trying doors and windows, could not have discovered the burglars, and he would not complain. The case was, therefore, dismissed.

VALUE OF UNIFORM.

Officer John Reynolds, of the Fifteenth Precinct, appeared at Jefferson Market Police Court, in civilian attire, with a prisoner. The officer, having been sent, while out of uniform, to take a person who had been held at the Sixteenth Ward Police-station, took the man directly to court, not having time to go to his own station to get his clothing. Mr. Acton regarded the excuse as good, but bade the officer hereafter always to have his uniform on, as it was worth as much as himself, and he was sorry to add, of much greater worth than some officers on the force.

OFFICER M'GLOIN SHOULD HAVE HAD AID.

Under the Commissioners' orders Capt. John Williamson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, preferred a complaint against Patrolman Edward T. McGloin for permitting a prisoner to escape. The facts appeared to be that there had been a hostile encounter in the Bowery, near Grand-street, and that the officer had taken three persons into custody and been sent with them from the Fourteenth to the Police station Tombs. On the route the three made a combined attack, one with an iron bar with which he attempted to strike the officer, but the latter used his club and pistol, and seriously wounded this man, who escaped; but Officer McGloin took the other two prisoners to court. Mr. Acton—"Captain, this officer should have had at least another policeman to aid him."

SHOULD HAVE TAKEN A MAN TO THE STATION.

Sergeant Reid, of the Eighth Ward, complained that Policeman John Reilly had been guilty of disobedience of orders in refusing to take a drunken man into the station-house after he had made an arrest, on the morning of the 6th instant. Officer Reilly presumed that it was sufficient defence to say that on taking the man into custody he found him to be a deaf mute, but not intoxicated, and therefore thought it wrong to take the man in. Mr. McMurray—"You are not the judge; you should have taken the man in, and made your statement to the Sergeant in charge; then there could have been no possible ground for suspicion that you released the prisoner for a consideration."

NO COMPLAINANT.

Patrolman Bernard Blessing, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, responded to Mr. Acton's summons with a valise capacious enough to hold all of Ketchum's ill-gotten greenbacks. He also had a small box closely resembling a common draught-board. A twinkle in his eye promised lots of fun, and Mr. Acton was in a mood for merriment. President Acton—"James J. Leary, of No. 251 Bleecker-street!" No response. Mr. Acton—"Well, Blessing, what have you done with Leary? How much did you pay him to absent himself? What have you there?" The officer unfolded his treasures, and displayed a "sweat-board" and complete faro bank that he had seized in Leary's place. It appeared from the officer's statement that Leary, intending to "get square" on him for breaking up his place, had preferred a charge of drunkenness. There being no witness, the complaint was dismissed, and the "faro" bank was turned over to the Police Property Clerk. As Officer Blessing was retiring from the presence, he remarked that he had brought ten or twelve witnesses, and President Acton begged him, in the name of common sense, to take them home.

MORE LIGHT NEEDED IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. W. W. Armfield's safe having been blown open by burglars, in his coal office, near the Peck Slip ferry, in Williamsburgh, on the morning of the 1st instant, Officer David McFarland, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, who was on the post at the time, was called to account, Capt. Woglom being the complainant. The officer exhibited a diagram showing that he had been required to cover sixteen blocks, and that he must have been, at the time of the burglary, on a part of his "beat" remote from the ferry; and moreover, he added, "there was no gas-light to aid me in seeing anything at a distance, the moon having been advertised to shine." Another like complaint was preferred by Capt. Woglom against Policeman Benjamin F. Codner, but in both cases it was demonstrated to a nicety that, 1. Brooklyn has an insufficient number of policemen; and, 2. Brooklyn is not properly lighted.

CITIZENSHIP.

Capt. Jacobs, of Brooklyn, having heard that Peter Lenahan, of his force, had not been one year a citizen, having been naturalized in Boston in January last and appointed a policemen here in June, took the matter before the board. The officer testified that he had dwelt in Brooklyn more than one year, and that he went to Boston to be naturalized, because he had friends there who could make the requisite oath. On referring to the police law, Mr. McMurray found that it is only necessary that a person shall "have *resided* within the State during the one year next preceding his appointment," to be eligible to position on the police force, and it was thereupon decided that Peter Lenahan was properly a Metropolitan policeman.

THE MUMFORD FRAUD.

Another Affidavit—The Hearing before Justice Dowling Postponed to This Morning.

The hearing in the case of Mr. Cornelius Ward, for Messrs. Greenleaf, Norris & Co., against Peter R. Mumford, for defrauding them of $28,200 by making a check for that sum upon the Mechanics' Bank when he had no assets in that institution, was to have taken place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock; but counsel not being ready, an adjournment was agreed upon to this morning at 10, and the following supplementary affidavit was made and handed to Justice Dowling:

Cornelius Ward, of No. 7 Macdougal-street, sworn—I am a clerk in the employ of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., of No. 44 Exchange-place; on the 12th inst. I was instructed by said firm, in the usual order of business, to deliver to one Peter R. Mumford certain papers, documents, or certificates of deposit, generally known among business men as gold certificates; said certificates were genuine, and legally transferred the amount in gold of $20,000; deponent delivered said certificates to said P. R. Mumford, and received in payment therefor a certain check on the Mechanics' Bank for $28,200, signed by P. R. Mumford, payable to the order of Greenleaf, Norris & Co.; when deponent delivered said certificates to said Mumford, the defendant, they were to become the property of said Mumford until deponent could ascertain that said check was good, and there were funds in said bank to meet said check; said check was presented at the bank within five minutes thereafter, and as deponent was informed and believes, there were no funds whatever in said bank to the credit of said Mumford; thereupon deponent demanded the return of said gold or said certificates from the clerk of said Mumford, and was informed by him that the same had been sold or disposed of, and had been transferred to other parties; deponent is informed and believes that said Mumford made and delivered a large number of checks, amounting in the aggregate to $150,000, all of which were worthless, and that said Mumford gave said check to deponent well knowing that he had no funds in bank to meet the same; wherefore deponent charges that said Mumford falsely, fraudulently, and felonously, and with intent to cheat and defraud said firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., gave said false and fraudulent token or check, and by the false and fraudulent pretences thereby made, did cheat and defraud said firm of the sum of $28,000; deponent is informed and believes that said Mumford has since kept himself concealed, and has remained away from his office and not been at his dwelling-house.

CORNELIUS WARD.

Sworn before me this 16th day of August, 1865.

JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

The following is a copy of Mumford's check, which is on white paper, printed in red and blue:

No. 4,301. NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1865.

MECHANICS' BANK,

Pay to the order of Greenleaf, Norris & Co.,

twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars.

P. R. Mumford. | Int. Rev. Stamp. | $28,200 00. | P. R. MUMFORD.

Previous to the adjournment Justice Dowling said that the court was prepared to receive bail in $30,000 for Mumford's appearance, but bail not being offered, the prisoner was remanded to the custody of Detective Officer Ober, of the First Precinct. Messrs. Thomas S. Sommers and Thomas H. Rodman appear for Mumford and Mr. W. T. B. Miliken for the prosecution.

THE PHENIX BANK ROBBERY.

Further Hearing Before Justice Ledwith.

EXAMINATION OF MR. JOHN PARKER, THE CASHIER.

HOW THE DEFALCATION WAS DISCOVERED.

CONFESSIONS OF GENEVIEVE LYONS.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the examination of witnesses against Genevieve Lyons and Charles Brown, two of the persons who are alleged to have hounded Jenkins on to the commission of the Phenix Bank robberies, was resumed before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court. The first witness was Mr. John Parker, Cashier of the Phenix Bank, and he was examined by Mr. John McKeon, counsel for the bank, and cross-examined by ex-Judge Sidney H. Stuart, counsel for the prisoners. We reproduce the material parts of

MR. CASHIER PARKER'S TESTIMONY.

He said that he was made Cashier of the Phenix Bank on the 1st of March, 1864; Henry D. Jenkins had been employed twenty years in the bank in various capacities—since March 1, 1864, as teller; as receiving and paying teller it had been his duty to receive all moneys that were due the bank, and to disburse money to cancel the bank's indebtedness, and during the year he had been custodian of millions of money belonging to the bank or its depositors; I discovered his defalcation while looking over the teller's books to ascertain our strength in legal tender notes; finding several mixed money packages, I called Jenkins' attention to the fact, but he made no satisfactory reply; he said that some of the notes were down stairs, but he did not go to get them; the porter went down and brought up a trunk of State currency, but there did not seem to be sufficient to meet the last items; after 3 P. M., I examined more fully the accounts of the bank, and went to the desk of Jenkins, when he called off the items of cash; when I went to the fourth pigeon-hole of the desk, I called off the items, and when I asked Jenkins for the money that should have been in each, he said it was in the vault; this proving untrue, he looked into a trunk under the table, and said the money was in that; I saw at once that it could not be there; Jenkins repeated it was there; I then insisted on seeing the money, and he said that he did not know where it was; Jenkins then looked up into my face and said, "I'm a ruined man," and he then stated that he had taken the money.

Question—State what occurred at the interview with Miss Lyons in the court.

Mr. Stuart objected; he did not believe that such evidence was legal or proper, and he defied any public officer to show such a record of evidence.

Mr. McKeon supposed that the counsel would assume that the confessions were extorted, but that was not the place.

Justice Ledwith admitted the question.

Witness—I was present when the prisoners were first brought into the court-room.

Question—Do you recollect what she was asked?

Mr. Stuart—I object. State what she said. The counsel is leading the witness.

Justice Ledwith—State what she said.

Witness—She said that she had received money from Jenkins from time to time, and that the amount might be $6,000; on making a thorough investigation I ascertained that Jenkins' defalcation amounted to about $300,000.

Cross-examination by Ex-Judge Stuart.—All that I know of the defalcation I learned from Jenkins; neither Jenkins nor Brown was present when Genevieve Lyons made these statements; cannot describe the money which has been taken from the vault; had no personal knowledge of an offence against the bank until the discovery; have not, since the larceny, seen any of the stolen money of the bank; Jenkins was a regularly appointed officer of the bank; never saw Brower or the girl in the bank or anywhere about; never saw or heard of them until they were arrested; Jenkins was committed for an offence against the bank.

Question.—When did you first see this girl, Genevieve Lyons?

Witness—I first saw her in this room several days ago; Mr. John McKeon had been employed as counsel of the Phenix Bank; the girl was sitting near where I am giving evidence; Mr. McKeon was near her; did not know whether the girl was conducted from one part of the room to another; was near witness at the time when she made the statement; two or three officers might have been about her when she made the statement; knew that one was there; there were several persons around her; did not hear the girl ask whether she could not see her friend or counsel before she made her statement; her statement was made in answer to Mr. McKeon, who occupied the seat now filled by Justice Ledwith; the officer did not tell her that she must answer the questions; nothing was said to make her believe that Mr. McKeon was not a magistrate; did not see her statement written; it was read soon after she made it.

Ex-Judge Stuart offered to prove that the woman had been morally coerced to make a confession.

Justice Ledwith excluded the testimony until the prosecution had concluded their case.

Policeman John H. McCarty is a special officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; he first saw the prisoners one week ago, when he called at their house in Bleecker-street; one week ago on Wednesday, on going to his police-station he met Mr. Parker in conversation with acting Capt. Ward; witness went with Mr. Parker to the house of Jenkins, and arrested him; afterward arrested the woman, upon information which he had received from Jenkins; the woman refused to go at first; she attempted to close the door; witness finally took her to the station-house; Jenkins identified the woman, and said she had obtained from him between seven and eight thousand dollars; she was asked what she had done with the money, when she said that she had spent it in visiting watering places; Brown was afterward arrested, and Jenkins said that he was the man that was called Davis; Jenkins said that he had given Brown between eight and nine thousand dollars at different times; Brown said that he had received between $2,000 and $3,000; Brown never gave Jenkins receipts for the money, but supposed that Jenkins had taken a fancy for him; Jenkins said that Brown had met him in Wall-street, and also in front of his house, at which time he had demanded money of him; Jenkins said when parting with the girl that he was very sorry for her; that he had done her a great wrong, and that she did not know where he got his money. The examination of Policeman McCarty was continued until he had repeated the details of the arrest, as they have been published in the Times, and then Detective Officer De Voe was placed on the stand. Pending his examination, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, and the prisoners, after a brief consultation with ex-Judge Stuart, were delivered to officer McCarty and taken—the girl now for the first time weeping—to their respective cells in the Twenty-ninth-street police-station.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EUREKA, OF NEWARK, VS. THE CHAMPION, ATLANTIC AT BROOKLYN.

The match between the second nines of these champion organizations took place on the Capitoline ball grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the result being the signal success of the Atlantic nine, the game being marked by as fine a display of batting as any seen on the same field this season. Neither party were out in their full strength, but both had good players present, the Atlantics taking the lead in fielding as well as batting, their opponents never having played together before as a nine. Considering this fact they did remarkably well. The Eurekas opened the game with a lead of 6 to 5, their batting at first being excellent; but the Atlantics soon got well into their work at the bat, and before the close of the fourth innings had obtained the lead by the totals of 37 to 19. From this point they held up a little until the seventh and eighth innings, when they again went to work and ran up their score to 72—this being the largest score made this season by any nine of the Atlantics. Under the circumstances, the Eurekas did well to score 34 runs against them. The game was quite a social and pleasant meeting, and a good opening for the Eureka second nine. We give the score below:

EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Vanhouten, 1st b.	1	6	Joe Oliver, 2d b.	3	8
Rogers, c.	3	5	L. Pike, c.	6	6
Shugard, p.	3	5	Jones, r. f.	3	8
Hewson, l. f.	2	4	B. Pike, s. s.	1	10
Plum, 3d b.	4	2	Kenney, c. f.	3	8
Panken, s. s.	4	2	Giddings, 1st b.	3	8
Dawson, 2d b.	2	5	Delany, p.	2	9
Bedford, c. f.	4	3	Cahill, 3d b.	2	8
Breuzingoffen, r. f.	4	2	Powers, l. f.	4	7
Totals	27	34	Totals	27	72

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eureka	6	6	1	6	4	0	0	6	5—34
Atlantic	5	12	20	0	2	6	15	10	2—72

Umpire—Mr. Chadwick, of the Star Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Brown and Monk.
Time of game—3 hours 20 minutes.
Fly-catches—Eureka, 8; Atlantic, 13.
Home Runs—Eureka, 3; Atlantic, 9.

To-day the grand match between the first nines takes place on the Eureka grounds at Newark, corner of Ferry and Adams streets, at 3 P. M., and it is expected that another large assemblage of spectators will be present.

UNION VS. ACTIVE.

These clubs play their return game together to-morrow, at Hoboken, and in view of the fact of the recent victory obtained over the noted Athletics by the Actives, and the Unions having already defeated the Actives this season, though they were twice beaten by the Athletics, the match promises to be an interesting one.

THE ECLECTIC CLUB.

This club will open play to-day, on their new grounds at Hoboken.

THE ARROW BOILER EXPLOSION.

Reopening of an Inquest by Coroner Gover.

EXAMINATION OF A GOVERMENT INSPECTOR—TOO MUCH STEAM.

In compliance with the request of a number of gentlemen who desire that a thorough investigation shall be made into the boiler explosion on board the North River steamboat *Arrow*, on the evening of the 5th inst., Coroner Gover reopened the inquest, yesterday, upon the body of one of the victims of the disaster. The first witness was Mr. John S. Tappan, of Irvington, a passenger who was on board the *Arrow* at the time of the explosion. Mr. Tappan details his experience thus:

I took passage on the *Arrow* and arrived about thirty minutes before the time of starting; I found a large crowd assembled and obtained a seat on the lower deck on the starboard side, a few feet forward of the ladies' cabin, near an open window, and was in conversation with Mr. Luff; about fifteen minutes after we had left the dock the explosion took place, filling the vessel with black smoke and steam; my first impulse was to see which way the wind blew, and I then placed myself to the windward and found ladies breaking the windows in the ladies' cabin and trying to get out; where I stood there was considerable smoke; the consternation was great, and some passengers came to me and told me that the boat was burning up; I told them to be quiet; I have traveled on this boat for the last six Summers; I cannot travel on the cars on account of my health; I have often heard that the boat was unsafe; Mr. Coffin, of Irvington, obtained some information some time ago that she was unsafe, and his wife forbade him traveling in the boat; I have never heard it publicly stated that the *Arrow* was unsafe; I was talking to Mr. Lowe a few minutes before the explosion; I told him that I did not think she would carry enough of steam to set her on fire; I do not know how much steam she carried; I had no conversation with anybody upon that subject; previous to the accident I had no confidence in the Captain of the *Arrow*; there was not a proper number of life-preservers on board at the time, and I think it showed carelessness on the part of the owners; I had no knowledge that the boilers had been recently patched; there were two other boats beside the *Arrow* on this line.

Mr. John Murphy, of No. 12 Lewis-street, boiler-maker, and *Mr. James Gavin*, of No. 14 Lewis-street, foreman of the boiler department of the Novelty Works, who had been to Nyack and examined the boilers of the *Arrow* since the explosion, testified that they found the flue in a rather weak condition, the iron being thin and the flue patched; the witnesses think that the iron might have been strong enough originally, but that it was, at the time of the explosion, too thin, being only 3-16 of an inch in thickness. Neither of the gentlemen were able to reach the point where the flue burst, and cannot testify as to the thickness of the iron in that part of the flue.

The testimony of Mr. Alexander D. Douglass, Government Inspector, was the most important that was elicited, and we therefore reproduce it entire, as follows:

Mr. Alexander D. Douglass, of No. 213 West Seventeenth-street, sworn: I am a Government Inspector of Boilers; inspected the boilers of the *Arrow* for the first time about the 22d of July, 1865; asked the engineer what steam he wanted to carry; he replied that he would like to carry thirty-five pounds of steam if I deemed it safe; I examined the boilers by hydrostatic pressure, and got as high as 46 pounds pressure to the square inch, when the flanging of the head of the steam-drum gave out; a steam-drum is that portion of the boiler with which the steam-pipe is connected, and is about fourteen feet above the water-line of the boiler; I ordered the engineer to have this fractured piece of the head of the steam-drum cut out before he could leave the dock; he replied that he had not time to do it that afternoon, and asked permission to go out with one boiler; this I gave him; on the 24th, two or three days subsequent to my first visit on board, I examined the head of the steam-drum that had previously given out, so see whether the repairs had been done to it according to my orders; the repairs proved to have been thoroughly done; on the 26th of July I subjected the boilers to another hydrostatic test, and the engineer requested me to test them for thirty pounds; by my orders the pressure was applied, and when we reached thirty-seven pounds to the square inch, some person said that there was a leak in one of the flues of the port boiler; I then ordered the pumps to be stopped, and went into the furnace of the port boiler, where I examined the flue and found a small leak at the mouth; took the boiler-maker into the flue with me, and gave him orders to have it thoroughly repaired; he replied that he did not have sufficient time; I gave him permission to put a small patch on and make the trip with it, and at the same time ordered the engineer not to carry over twenty pounds of steam until the work that I had ordered to be done had been completed; I went aboard the *Arrow* a few days afterward, and found that the work had been done as I had ordered; I gave the engineer permission to carry twenty-five pounds of steam, considering that pressure perfectly safe; by law, from the first, the *Arrow* was allowed to carry thirty-four pounds of steam, being three-fourths of the hydrostatic pressure test; this test does not injure the boiler, but merely shows its weak points; the only difference between the hydrostatic pressure and the steam carried in the boiler is one-half per cent. on the tensile strength of the iron; on Monday, the 14th, I examined the port boiler of the *Arrow*, then lying at Nyack; I examined the lower outboard flue of the inboard furnace of the port boiler, and found a hole about eight inches in diameter, distant about five or six feet from the mouth of the flue; could not approach near enough to examine the thickness of the iron at that spot; I judged from the appearances that the explosion occurred from over-pressure of steam, the boiler being, in my judgment, capable of carrying thirty pounds of steam with perfect safety; every boiler that is made is required to have a government stamp on each sheet, and I think that these boilers have those stamps, as the law requiring such stamps on every plate was in force before these boilers are alleged to have been built; the engineers of all steam vessels must have a license before they can act as such on any vessel; all engineers are examined and classified in our office before they can take charge of any vessel which is in whole or in part propelled by steam; there are five classifications; the engineer of the *Arrow* at the time of the explosion was licensed as second-class chief-engineer of river steamers only; this river-steamer class refers to those who have not had any experience in sea service; on river boats there is no incrustation on the boilers; two-thirds of the water used on the *Arrow's* boilers is fresh; I am of the opinion that there must have been fifty pounds' pressure on the flue when it gave way.

Mr. David Smith, of Dobbs' Ferry, testified that the *Arrow* had generally been considered unfit to run at high speed, and that the owners are entitled to credit for not having attempted to run the boat at high speed.

At this stage of the proceedings, the afternoon having waned, the further examination was adjourned to Wednesday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock.

Investigation in Brooklyn, Before Coroner Lynch.

EVIDENCE OF MESSRS. TAPPAN, FENNER, LOUGH, MURRAY, BERTHOFF AND SMITH.

The investigation into the cause of the explosion on board the steamboat *Arrow*, on the 5th inst., whereby several persons lost their lives, was resumed before Coroner Lynch yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock.

The following evidence was taken:

John S. Tappan sworn—Reside at Irvington, New-York, am Vice-President of the Mutual Insurance Co.; was on the *Arrow* on the 5th of August, on trips both down and the part trip up; in the morning I took a boat at Dobb's Ferry; found that the boat was using but one boiler, the other being taken down; boat ran very slowly and Messrs. Stout, Cummings, Moody and Dunham, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, left the boat at the next stop, which was at Hastings; Mr. Stout said he was unwilling to risk his life on a boat in such a condition, we had often talked of the condition of the *Arrow*; I conversed with Mr. Seeley, of Sing Sing, who agreed with me on the insufficiency of the boilers of the *Arrow*; told him I would have an inspection of boilers that day; was twenty minutes behind at my office, No. 63 William-street; Capt. Faunce, of the cutter *Cuyhoga*, gave me the inspectors names and promised to see the inspectors; do not know whether he did so, as he is still off on a cruise; in the afternoon, reached the *Arrow* thirty minutes before starting; sat down on starboard side just in front of the ladies' cabin; been out about fifteen minutes, leaving Harrison-street at four o'clock, when a muffled explosion took place, filling the air with black smoke; was then in a conversation with Mr. Lough as to an explosion, and told him not to breathe hot steam if any explosion should occur; there were about four or five hundred people on board; immediately after the report, I looked for the wind and got on the side to windward, on the guards; the steam filled the cabin so that the ladies therein were breaking the glass to get out; the reputation of the boat for safety has been poor; the bad condition of the boiler was notorious from public rumor; never had a conversation with the engineer or firemen of the boat; never saw an Inspector's certificate as to the condition of the boilers on board the boat; saw no one jump into the water; have heard of quite a number badly scalded; saw some of them on the cars; there was a great deal of fright and consternation; I was to windward and did not get as much steam as those to leeward; riding in the cars affects my head so that I have to ride in a boat and this accounts for my taking what I consider an extraordinary risk; the boat is about thirty years old; she has been burned twice, I believe; I have been before the government inspectors, but cannot give their names; do not know whether they are practical engineers; never examined the boilers of the *Arrow*; I know her owner, Mr. D. D. Smith, very well; had a conversation with him in which I said I had confidence in his management or I would not go in the boat; have still that confidence.

To a Juror—Saw no life preservers thrown overboard; there were some tin ones which were kept under the guards, and I believe they were good for nothing; advised one of my friends not to put one on, as it would drown him; in my conversation with Smith he assured me that all would be right; have heard that the *Arrow* once took fire at Tarrytown this season; the appliances for saving life were very inefficient; the small boat would hardly carry any more than five or six persons; there was but one small boat that I saw; it was a common yawl; there was nothing thrown overboard, but one settee was raised to be thrown over; have already published a card in reference to the affair.

Dean K. Fenner, sworn: Reside at Irvington, N. Y.; am a merchant in New-York; was on board the *Arrow* Aug. 5; I had some misgivings about the boat, because a neighbor of mine told me that the boat came down with one wheel; the boat was not staunch; I cannot swim; took passage and was seated on the right hand side of the upper deck; when I heard the crash and indescribable confusion that followed, I rose up; saw streaks of fire pass through the crowd; I hid my face and was deluged on my shoulders with hot water; I was almost suffocated; put a handkerchief in my mouth and knelt down; also threw over the gangway plank intending to jump on it; my son advised me not to jump overboard, as we were nearing Thirtieth-street; heard the Captain give orders to keep quiet, as it was all over; I was the first man ashore; I was much frightened during the excitement; I saw no one jump overboard; my son saw Mr. Cowper leap over; he was drowned; saw one yawl, which a person could not pull down, and perhaps half a dozen life-preservers; I put on two of them; they were white and made of tin; a gentlemen cautioned me against leaping overboard with them on, as they would drown me; did not know the deceased; the passengers were all very indignant after the accident; going up in the cars each person on board the boat could be told by the marks on the person or clothes; saw a young lady, scalded, pulled through a window and trampled upon; don't know whether both boilers were used on the up trip.

George D. Fenner, sworn—Reside at Irvington, N. Y.; was on board the *Arrow* Aug. 5; went aboard about 3:45; we left at 4 o'clock; was talking with a Mr. Cooper and began to read; the explosion took place off Thirteenth-street; immediately Mr. Cooper called on me to jump over with him; he jumped, I did not; I saw another jump over also; I ran around the wheelhouse, got on the outside, on the guards; the smoke was thick, so I stooped down; then saw Cooper, as I thought, striking out for shore; the wheel was moving; I saw a rowboat; was going to pull it down, but was told it would be useless; saw only two persons go overboard; know nothing of the boat except what I heard, that she is an old boat; I saw two small boats aft, one each side; I saw streaks of fire and sparks come from under the stairway; saw a number of life-preservers; all tin and painted white; saw one plank thrown over while I stood on the guards; saw no life-preservers floating; saw only two persons in the water.

George F. Lough, sworn—Reside at No. 154 Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, but am spending the Summer at Tarrytown; was on board the *Arrow* as a passenger on the 5th of August; was seated on the main deck just in front of ladies' cabin; was talking with a Mr. Tappan, who said that one boiler had given out that morning and he thought perhaps the boat could not proceed; in about ten minutes heard a smothered explosion which was followed by a dense smoke, steam and cinders; the boat was enveloped so that we could not see more than a yard; I got on the guards; the passengers all rushed for the guards; the women attempted to jump overboard, but were prevented; I was on the New-York side; I saw no one jump overboard; the engines were in motion until we reached Thirteenth-street; as we ran into pier No. 30 I saw four life preservers floating upon the water; there appeared to be a good supply of life preservers on board.

John Murray, sworn—I reside at Irvington; was on the *Arrow* on the 5th; was sitting near the gangway, on the starboard side, when the explosion took place; the smoke and steam was very dense; I forced my way through a window; did not see on board any water buckets; saw only one small one.

This witness corroborated the former testimony.

John Berthoff, sworn—I reside at No. 121 Concord-street, Brooklyn; am attached to the steamboat *Arrow* as fireman; was engaged on March 23, 1865; was on board the 5th inst.; there were two firemen on board; the boilers, two in number, are below; we only fired up one boiler on the 5th inst; the other boiler gave out the day before; we blew a hole in a flue; we arrived in New-York at half-past ten o'clock; kept fire on the boiler all day; usually began to fire up at half-past ten o'clock P. M.; we are under the orders of the engineer; on that day built only the usual fire; was not ordered to make a larger fire; I fired on the boiler that exploded; the deceased fired the other; the boiler which gave out on Friday was patched by Nicholas St. Pierre on Saturday; the flues are about eighteen inches long; the engineer assisted him; about three minutes before the accident I looked at the guage, and there was about eighteen pounds of steam on; we usually carried from twenty to twenty-three pounds; never saw twenty-five pounds of steam in the boiler; the *Arrow* now lies at Nyack; she went up under steam; I was in the forecastle when the explosion took place; the boilers were inspected in July, and a certificate granted to carry twenty pounds of steam: the steam drove me out of the forecastle; saw the steam escaping from the smoke-pipe; think there are one hundred life preservers on board; the flue that was patched did not give out.

Isaac P. Smith sworn—I reside at Nyack, am engaged in steamboating; the *Arrow* was built in 1837 and burned down in two or three years; I rebuilt her; she was then named *George Washington*; she now stands a boat of about ten years, having been twice rebuilt; the boilers were put in by Radford & Cox about six years ago; they are regular flue boilers; after running about four years the boilers were taken out and the bottoms or outside shell of the boiler cut off and new ones put on; I thought the job a very good one; a boiler maker named Thos. McGee went into the boiler since the accident, at my suggestion; he found that the flue which gave way was probably torn away by the effects of steam; where the iron of the flue was rolled I am of the opinion that a seam was formed which gave way on the 5th, causing the explosion. McGee went into the flue and examined it. The iron in the immediate vicinity of the place where the flue gave way is now as strong as ever. There are ten lower flues in each boiler. The boilers were tested in July last. The seam has given way by degrees.

Tunis Smith, sworn: Reside at Nyack; am half owner of the *Arrow*—became such owner in April; she was formerly owned by Cox & Bradford; for seven years she has been running between Haverstraw and New-York; there were fifty life-preservers on board, two fire pumps, twenty-five fire buckets, five axes, and 375 feet hose; we have conformed to the very letter to the instruction of the inspectors; the inspectors told me that the boilers had been tested in the most complete manner by a pressure of forty-seven pounds; heard that the boat came down with one boiler the day after the accident.

At this point the inquest was adjourned until Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Funeral of the Murdered Police Officer, Walker.

The funeral of Officer Thomas Walker, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was shot by one of a gang of rowdies in Seventeenth-street, at an early hour on Tuesday morning, while endeavoring to effect an arrest, was solemnized at Trinity Chapel yesterday morning, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens, beside about seven hundred members of the Police Department. The police escort formed in Washington-square, under the command of Capt. Copeland, and marching to the chapel drew up in front of the edifice. The members of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, under acting Captain John J. Ward, soon afterward entered the chapel and occupied the centre aisle. The body was borne in by six of the deceased's comrades, who acted as pall-bearers. The funeral services of the Episcopal Church were performed, and an impressive address delivered by Rev. Dr. Higbee, after which the remains were borne out and saluted by the whole line.

The funeral cortége was then formed in the following order:

Platoon of Police under Sergt. McConnell.
Dodworth's Band.
President Acton and Commissioners Bergen and McMurray.
Superintendent Kennedy and Inspector Carpenter.
Capt. Copeland, commanding Battalion.
The escort consisted of ten companies, under command of Capts. Cameron, Mount, Caffrey, Davis, Helme, Jameson, Ulman, Warlow, Slott, Hedden, Walling, Bennett, and Dickson.
The Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, forming a hollow square, inclosing the body, which was borne on the shoulders of four men.
Acting Captain Ward, Sergts. Hughes and Waters.
Carriages containing relatives and friends.

The procession moved in this order through Twenty-fifth-street to Sixth-avenue, up Sixth-avenue to Seventeenth-street, through Seventeenth-street, passing the place where the deceased was murdered, to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue and Broadway to the South Ferry, where the body was consigned to the care of the relatives of deceased, and by them deposited in Greenwood.

The whole line of march was crowded by spectators, who, by their looks and the deep silence maintained, manifested their sympathy with the relatives of the murdered man.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sympathy expressed and sympathy in action, have different effects—the one gives consolation to a helpless and afflicted family, the other is of little use to the family, as it seldom reaches them. Every one to-day is sympathizing with the family of poor Walker, who have been deprived of their sole support by the bullet of a rowdy, while in the execution of his duty, endeavoring to succor a woman in distress.

The force sincerely sympathize with them. Who will make that sympathy a consolation to this helpless family? A collection, recommended by any one of our commissioners, our General Superintendent, one of our Inspectors, or by our Captains in the several precincts, would be successful, and a considerable sum could be raised for their relief.

Who will take the lead and make the tears of this afflicted family flow with gratitude, and make his name be blessed by those poor children, and numbered among their household gods? I will contribute one-half day's pay. POLICEMAN.

Evidence of Returning Vitality among Southern Merchants.

THE IRON STEAMER WM. G. GIBBONS BOUGHT BY A SOUTHERN FIRM, FOR SERVICE ALONG THE SOUTHERN COAST—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL, ETC.

Messrs. Erwin & Hardee, a very enterprising firm of Savannah, have recently purchased the new iron steamer *Wm. G. Gibbons*, from her builders, Messrs. Pusey, Jones & Co., of Wilmington, Del. It is the intention of the owners to immediately employ the vessel in the service from the former city to other Southern ports along the coast, in transporting passengers and carrying cargoes of miscellaneous freight, and the undertaking will undoubtedly be attended with the success it merits.

The builders of the vessel are well-known ...

architects, and they have put her together in a masterly manner, only using materials of the first quality in her construction.

She is finished and furnished in a style of much neatness, and her accommodations of every character are pleasant in the extreme. Her equipment, consisting of anchors, chains, boats, &c., is very complete. The cabins are commodious for a vessel of her class, and in fact the whole internal arrangements of the craft are marked with neatness and comfort.

The *Wm. G. Gibbons* being a pioneer vessel of her class in Southern waters, we have collected the full details of her construction, and give them to our readers. The hull of this vessel is 162 feet in length on deck, 26 feet breadth of beam, 5 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and is 176 50-100 tons burthen, new measurement. Her frame is of wrought-iron plates, 5-16 of an inch in thickness, and fastened in place by 9-16 inch rivets; the floors are molded 3¼ inches, sided ⅜ of an inch, and the frames are spaced from centre to centre 20 inches. Iron knees are on every alternate frame, and the water-wheel guards extend fore-and-aft for full width, tapering to a point forward. Her keel is ⅜ of an inch in thickness, the garboard-strake 5-16th of an inch, the bilge 5-16, and the clamps ⅜ and ¼ of an inch in thickness. Around the frames of hull are ten belts of iron 7 inches deep, thus greatly adding to her general strength. Her motive power consists of two high horizontal pressure engines, cylinders being 20 inches in diameter by six feet stroke of piston. Her two boilers are of the locomotive boiler pattern, and have no water bottoms. The boilers are covered with felt, and the chimney room is lined with iron. The water-wheels are 20 feet in diameter, and the independent steamfire and bilge-pump is located in its appropriate place, the main deck. Blowers are not used to the furnaces of the boilers, and the coal-bunkers are of iron, and water-tight.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.—The members of this society, numbering now about five hundred, will meet to-morrow, Saturday, the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at Pythagoras Hall, No. 136 Canal-street, to organize the society, by the election of officers, and the adoption of other necessary measures to insure success. The object of the association, is to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to help each other morally and materially. Those who wish to receive tickets of membership and admission to the meeting, should call before Saturday, 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 136 Canal-street, office of the Metropolitan Employment Agency, and bring their discharge papers with them.

RETURNING REGIMENTS.—The Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers arrived yesterday morning from Savannah, in the steamer *Guide*, and left during the afternoon for Hartford. The regiment numbers 348 officers and men. The following is a list of officers: Lieut.-Col., G. M. Lewis; Major, Sidney E. Clark; Quartermaster, Henry E. Tuttle; Surgeon, James R. Cummings; Assistant Surgeon, James F. Lines; Capts. James D. Roach, Hiram F. Campbell, James E. Smith, Francis Smith, John Brennan, John Mullen; Lieuts. Coe, Gibbons, Phelps, Gray, Hine, Swan, Lane, Shipman, Kelly, Goss.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF AN ENGLISH BURGLAR—HE ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE AND IS SHOT.—Wednesday morning, about 5 o'clock, as Officer RING, of the Hoboken Police, was about returning home from duty, he saw a stranger, with a large bundle in his possession, coming from the plank walk leading across the meadows to the hill, and making his way toward the ferry. The actions of the man excited the officer's suspicion, and he concluded to watch his movements. While passing down Washington-street, Officer RING met Capt. DAVIS, to whom he communicated his suspicions, and they concluded to take the man to the station-house, for the purpose of examining the contents of his bundle. While thus engaged, the man suddenly sprang up, and making his exit, ran off up the street, pursued by the officer. After an exciting chase through several streets, without any perceptible advantage on either side, and as they passed from Meadow-street into First, the fugitive was observed to throw something over the fence. Capt. DAVIS then fired a shot over his head, to which he paid no attention, when he fired a second time, the ball taking effect, when the fellow halted and staggered up to the fence for support. He was then conveyed to the station-house, and Dr. TUTHIL was called in, and upon examination it was found that the ball struck over the center of the shoulder blade and glancing forward lodged in the muscles of the shoulder, where it still remains, the Doctor being unable to extract it. Search being made, a bundle of a dozen skeleton and night keys was found in the lot where the prisoner was seen to throw them. The bundle contained valuable silk dresses, furs, a variety of female wearing apparel, and other articles, probably worth $300, supposed to have been taken from the residence of a Mr. BOGART, (whose family is absent,) on Palisade-avenue, Hudson City. The prisoner, who gives the name of WM. SMITH, is an Englishman, and is evidently a professional "knuck," as the articles stolen were selected with care and an eye to their market value.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICIALS.—The Common Council of Jersey City, at their meeting on Tuesday night, fixed the salaries for the present year as follows: Recorder, $1,000; City Clerk, $1,600; City Marshal, $1,200; Comptroller, $1,500; Treasurer, $1,000; City Physicians, each $300; Corporation Attorney, $1,800; Overseer of Poor, $700; Street Commissioner, $1,000; Superintendent of Ferries, Wharves and Piers, $50; Chief Engineer of Fire Department, $750; Clerk of Board of Fire Commissioners, $200; Clerk of City Clerk, $500; Assessors, each $600; Collector of Revenue, $1,500; Commissioners of Assessment, each assessment, $10; Special Commissioner of Assessment, $50; Judges of Election, each $15; Ward Clerks, each $15; Chief of Police, $1,200; Aids to Chief of Police, $850; Policemen, $800.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—The boy mentioned Wednesday as having been run over in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, by the Bergen Point horse cars, died of his injuries early on Wednesday morning at the residence of his parents in the Darcy House. His name was MCKINLEY. The child, who is but six years of age, attempted to jump upon the front platform of the second car, (two of them being coupled together,) when he fell on the track, and the wheels passed over his thigh and the lower part of his body, crushing and lacerating him in a frightful manner. An inquest was held by Coroner FARREL, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BOY MISSING.—A lad 11 years of age, named JAMES M. REILLY, left the home of his parents in Bergen township on Saturday last, since which time no tidings of his whereabouts can be ascertained. He had on a dark jacket and pants, soft brown hat and a pair of old boots. He has dark hair, and may be recognized by a small mole on his nose.

SHOP-LIFTING.—Yesterday afternoon two men entered the clothing store of MOSES WHITE, in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, and while one of them engaged the attention of the clerk, the other stole a silver watch from the window, valued at $50, with which they succeded in making their escape.

FIRE IN A LOCOMOTIVE SHOP.—About 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a fire occurred in the Jersey City locomotive shop, situated on Warren-street. The building being provided for in such emergencies, the fire was soon extinguished by the workmen. Damage slight.

PEACHES.—Forty-three cars, containing 22,000 baskets of peaches, arrived in Jersey City Wednesday forenoon. About sixty wagons and carts were in waiting to convey them to New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

Gen. Butler Arraigned for Contempt of Court.

SURROGATE'S COURT—AUG. 17.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

In Re the Estate of Andrew J. Butler, deceased.—Quite an excitement was created yesterday in and around the Surrogate's Court, in consequence of the attendance of Gen. Butler under circumstances which led to the impression that he was in contempt of court, and would be severely reprimanded if not punished by fine and imprisonment, when he should make his appearance before the court. It seems that the General was, during the latter part of 1864, appointed the executor of the will of his brother, Col. A. J. Butler. Parties most interested in having the will of the deceased Colonel proved, have been most assiduous in trying to secure the attendance of the General, and in having him file the proper inventories. The case was put off from time to time by the Surrogate, for the purpose of accommodating Gen. Butler, until it was found necessary to summon him in the usual way. The time fixed in the summons for him to appear and file his inventory was the 28th of July ult., and the summons was served on the 20th, eight days before. On the 28th the General did not appear, but had a representative in court who had the matter adjourned to the 8th inst. On the day last named another adjournment was effected until yesterday, on account of the inability of the General to attend. Considerable excitement was created in certain circles by the report that Gen. Butler had not only not filed his inventory, but that he did not intend to do so, and hence, that being in contempt of court, a heavy fine and imprisonment awaited him.

Upon the opening of the court, at 11 o'clock, Gen. Butler was in attendance with his counsel, Messrs. Van Cott and Hackett. After some delay, attending the adjournment of other cases, Mr. Hackett arose and stated that his client, Gen. Butler, was in court; that the delays which had heretofore taken place were from inadvertence and mistake, (the latter having arisen from the blunder of some attaché of the Surrogate's office, who had stated the wrong day for the adjournment on the inventory,) and under the circumstances the counsel asked that Gen. Butler's contempt be overlooked, and that a further time be given him to respond to the order of the court.

Gen. Butler then asked leave to address the court, which being granted, he stated that he had not supposed his personal attendance necessary; but having now been informed that it would be, he hastened to attend, and was ready to obey the orders of the Surrogate in all respects; that his negligence hitherto had not arisen in any degree from a disrespect of the court, or from an unwillingness to obey its summons, but from a misunderstanding, and from his own ignorance of the provisions of the law in this (New-York) State.

The Surrogate said that after the full explanation and disavowal made by the executor and his counsel, he was satisfied that no contempt of the authority of the court had been intended, and he should therefore refrain from issuing an attachment. He was of opinion that five days' notice would be necessary for taking the inventory which the executor had now declared himself ready to proceed with. He would therefore appoint Messrs. A. S. Sullivan and Theodore Martine, as the appraisers of the estate, and direct the appraisal to take place on Tuesday, 22d inst., and that the inventory be returned to this court under the oath of the executor, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock.

Notes of Admiralty Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION—DUTY OF STEAMER TO AVOID SCHOONER—LIGHTS.

Mott Bedell vs. The Steamship Potomac.—This was a case of collision. The libel was filed by the owners of the schooner *A. V. Bedell*, which was sunk by the steamer in the Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of the Rappahannock River, about midnight on the 7th of July, 1859. The schooner was bound from New-York to Alexandria. The steamer was bound from Baltimore to Norfolk, and heading due south. The schooner was running nearly north, close hauled. The weather was calm; stars were visible in the sky, and each of the vessels could see the other when a half or a quarter of a mile apart, so as to distinguish the character of the objects and the direction of their apparent courses.

The vessels had neared each other to within a few yards, when it was discovered that they were coming in contact, and each called out to the other to get out of the way. Each vessel attempted to change its course, but after a few minutes' fright and hopeless outcry on board of both, they came together about end to end, and the schooner was instantly sunk.

The claimants insisted that the schooner was in fault in carrying no light, and a good deal of testimony was taken on both sides as to the various manœuvres of the two vessels, each claiming that the other was not skillfully navigated.

Held by the Court—That it is needless to attempt to ascertain and adjust the reliable evidence gatherable out of the hurried and indefinite observations and impressions of the witnesses as to which vessel was most skillfully navigated; because, in the opinion of the Court, that whole matter was definitively determined as a principle of law as soon as the schooner was discerned from on board the steamer. The testimony had no further agency to fulfill in the case in respect to the rights and responsibilities of the parties, after it had clearly designated that a steam and sailing vessel were exposed to a mutual meeting in the night, approaching head and head in close collateral lines, if not actually on a coincident one.

That as Judge Grier remarks (2 Wallace C. R. p. 273) no reliable evidence exists in the books that the law requires sailing vessels navigating the high seas at night to carry signal lights—(9 N. Y. Leg. Obs. 232; Sprague's Ad. Dec. 160; Parson's Mar. Law 192, note 3.)

That in this condition of the law it cannot be pronounced that the schooner in this instance was guilty of an illegal act, or dereliction of maritime duty in not displaying lights conspicuously at the time. Besides the evidence is equivocal as to the fact.

That a gross irregularity, and not being clearly explained, constituting a marked fault, was committed by the steamer in continuing to come upon the schooner without stopping or even easing her engine for a distance of half or quarter of a mile, and during that period it is not proved that any efficient act was done by the steamer for their common protection and safety.

That the actual offence and dangerous fault of the steamer was the disobedience of the plain and peremptory mandates of the law, emphatically declared to managers of steamers who are meeting with sailing vessels, that "the steamer shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship." The *corpus delicti* of the *Potomac* on this occasion was a disobedience of that plain rule. She had ample time and clear ability to fulfil it by stopping her movement until the danger would cease or be safely avoided; and because the steamer did not faithfully execute that duty directly charged upon her, the interdicted offence has been perpetrated, and she must pay the penalty denounced by the law, without regard to the mistakes or ignorance under which her officers or crew may have acted.

Decree for libelant.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimant, Messrs. Man & Parsons.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

WHAT FOLLOWS THROWING DICE ON SUNDAY.

Silas Haight, aged 26, a resident of Poughkeepsie, was charged with assaulting Frank Bunkers, the proprietor of a lager-bier saloon. Witness said the prisoner came in his place with three other men, who asked for drinks. The drinks were given, and they asked for the dice-box. When they got the box they asked the landlord if he would "go a throw;" he said he would. The dice were thrown and the landlord lost, and liquored the crowd. They threw again for cigars and the landlord won. Defendant and his friends were going out without paying for them. This Bunkers didn't like, and he stopped one of the party and said: "Please pay; I gives you bier and treats you like shentlemen." No sooner had Bunkers said that than the prisoner christened him with a glass of beer, and then threw the glass at him and struck him on the head.

Judge Kelly—Do you keep this place of yours open on Sunday, to sell rum and gamble?

Witness—No, Sir.

Judge Kelly—The date of the complaint shows that to be the case.

The prisoner was convicted and fined $25.

POLICEMEN MUST NOT BE INTERFERED WITH.

Dennis Carroll and Patrick Coleman, two Eighteenth Ward voters, were charged with rescuing a prisoner from Policeman John Shove, of the Nineteenth Precinct. Witness said he had a prisoner under arrest and was taking him to the station-house, when the prisoners and five or six others jostled around him. Coleman seemed to be the spokesman. He said, "What is all this about?" He then laid hold of the prisoner, after having given him a slight shove, and took the prisoner from him. Carroll then jumped in and hit the officer twice. An *alibi* was attempted to be proven, but it did not succeed, and the accused were sent to the penitentiary for two months each. In passing sentence, Judge KELLY remarked that it was acts of this kind that lead to murder, the shooting of policemen and citizens. When a person is in the custody of an officer, no one has a right to interfere with him.

Carroll, on leaving the dock, exclaimed, in an excited tone, "The next time I go up, I won't go up innocent."

ROWDYISM PUNISHED.

Patrick Nugent, a laborer, pleaded guilty to assaulting Officer Thomas Foy, but not guilty to beating Jno. Muhlfeldt. Witness said: "This man came into my place on the 4th of July, between 10 and 11 at night. He came over from his stables, and as soon as he came in the saloon, he said: "you so and so, ain't you going to fight?" I said "what is the matter?" he then came behind the bar, and struck me twice in the face, and tried to put the lights out; he had a dozen of men with him; then he took a glass of beer, and as soon as he got it he threw it in my face; I said "there is a sick man sitting there, let him get out," and he got out, but in going he was struck; finally I got him out and put out the lights, and took the stamps out of the money-drawer, and put the shutters up, when he broke the windows in; the policeman then came up and arrested him.

The Court—Was he drunk or sober?

Witness—He was a little tight.

On his plea of guilty he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and on the other charge four additional months—seven in all—besides being fined fifty dollars.

HOW RIVER THIEVES STEAL.

Thomas McEarly and John Maloy, young river and dock thieves, were charged with stealing twenty-five pounds of coffee, worth thirty cents a pound, from one of the docks. After the ownership and value of the coffee stolen was proven, Officer Hamlin said: This coffee lay on the dock and I was watching it. While looking at it I saw these two young men come over slyly in a small boat and scull under the dock. They remained there three-quarters of an hour, and when they came out I arrested them with the coffee in the boat.

The Court—If the coffee was on the dock and they were under it, how could they get at it?

Witness—O, there is a big crack on the dock, and all the thieves had to do was to cut a hole in the bags, and the coffee ran down into the boat. That is done every day.

Guilty—penitentiary four months each.

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB.

John McDonald, one of the Eighth Ward "Short Boys," was complained of by Charles Johnson, a soldier, who had two black eyes, one of them being entirely closed up. Witness said: He tried to go through me, struck me, knocked me down and beat me; I had my discharge to get my pay, that would fetch $600, in my bosom, and he tried to get the papers; I held on to my coat and let him bang away; there was another man helped him; all I drank that day was two glasses of whisky.

Guilty—penitentiary six months.

A SWELL-MOBSMAN ON TRIAL.

Thomas Clark, a noted Scotch swell-mobsman and hotel thief, dressed exactly like Sothern in *Lord Dundreary*, was charged with entering Room No. 216 of the Metropolitan Hotel, and stealing a gold locket worth $25. The complainant, Robert B. Kingsley, proved his loss, and the fact that when he left the room he locked it. The clerk of the hotel testified that Clark did not board there, although he had seen him hanging round there a good deal. He found the prisoner in complainant's room. Mary Dugan, a chambermaid, happened to be making the bed of the room next door, and hearing the click of a key, she looked out, and saw the prisoner enter the room and close the door behind him. She stole softly along the corridor, and called for help through the call pipe; this brought the bookkeeper and others up, who arrested the thief. Detective Joseph Eustace searched the prisoner, and found on him a revolver and a package of snuff. The prisoner does not snuff, and it was no doubt intended to be used, if necessary, to blind a victim in making his escape. The officer also found on the prisoner a small jimmy used by thieves, and twelve skeleton keys.

Guilty—penitentiary six months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 17, 1865.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '68...R.	113	400 Hudson Riv. R.	107¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106¼	100 do	107
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R.	106½	100 Harlem Pref.	80
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C.	105⅝	200 Reading R.	102⅛
10,000 do	105¾	500 do...s10	102⅛
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104⅛	1000 do	102¾
		500 do...2d call	102⅜
5,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	96¾	300 do	102¼
100,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s.R. ex-int	93	700 do	102⅜
		75 Mich. Cen. R	107
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	99	100 do	106½
		500 Cleve. & Tol	99½
195,000 do. Sec. Ser.	99	200 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	39½
9,000 do. Third Ser.	99	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	62½
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅝	1000 do	63
6,000 Tenn. 6s	72	300 do	62⅞
11,000 do	72½	400 do	62⅜
2,000 Mo. State 6s	70⅜	100 do	62⅝
1,000 do	70½	100 do...s60	62
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	24¼	500 do..2d call.s30	62
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102	150 do	62¼
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80	150 Ill. Cen. R.	121
1,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	102½	100 do	122
11 Union Bank	118	100 Cleve. & Pitts..b10	67⅛
200 Cum. Coal Pr.	40¼	1400 do	67¼
300 do	40	50 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	124
100 Canton Co...b30	38½	10 do	125
350 Quick. Min. Co.	53	600 Chic. & N. W.	27⅛
200 do	53¼	400 do	27⅜
200 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	16	200 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	61¼
40 N. Y. Cen. R.	91½	100 do	61⅜
100 do...s30	90¾	700 do	61½
500 do	91	200 do...s10	61½
100 do..2d call.b30	91¼	400 do...s30	61¼
300 do	91⅛	100 do...2d call	61
200 do	91	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	106
1300 Erie Railway	82	100 do	105⅞
200 do...s15	81⅛	500 do	105¾
200 do	82⅛	100 do...2d call	105½
300 do	82¼	400 P., Ft. W. & C.	95
100 do	82⅛	200 do	94⅞
500 do...2d call	82	200 do	94¾
100 do	81⅞	100 do...b30	95
200 do...s60	81	100 do...2d call	94½
100 do...s30	81½	100 do...b30	94½
100 Chi. & Alt. Pref.	98½	400 do	94¼

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106½	2000 Reading R.	101
105,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C.	106	500 do...s30	101
5,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	96⅞	400 do...s30	101¼
15,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	99	100 Mich. Cen. R.	105½
		200 do	105
2,000 do	98⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	93¼
18,000 U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue	97¾	200 do...s30	92¾
		100 do...s10	93
1,000 Missouri 6s	70½	50 Mich. S. & N. I.	61¼
8,000 do	70¼	500 do	61
100 Canton Co	37¾	700 do	60⅝
400 Cumb. Coal Pr.	39	300 do	60⅞
100 do...b15	39	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	65⅛
100 do	38¾	200 do...b10	65¼
200 Quick. Min. Co	52½	3000 do	65
100 do	52¾	500 do...s10	64¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R...s10	90	500 Chic. & N. W...b30	27
100 do...b20	90¼	400 do	27
600 do	90	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	59⅛
100 Erie Railway	80½	1200 do	59¼
500 do	80¼	100 do	59⅜
1000 do	80	100 Cleve. & Tol	98
1500 do	79¾	500 Chic. & R. I.	104⅛
200 do...s10	79½	200 do...s30	104¼
2000 do	79½	100 Mil. & P. du C.	39½
2600 Hud. Riv. R.	106		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$30,000 O. & M. Cer.	23⅝	100 Chic. & R. I....c	105
30,000 do	23⅞	200 do	104⅜
1100 Erie Rail..x-d	81¾	100 do	104⅝
500 do...c	81⅝	700 do...s3	104½
300 do...s3	81¾	100 do	104½
1100 do	81⅝	100 do...s3	104½
400 do...s3	81⅝	100 do...s3	104⅜
1200 do...s3	81½	200 do...s3	104⅜
800 do...c	81⅝	200 Cleve. & Tol.	98
1000 do	81½	300 Chic. & N. W.	26⅞
800 Hudson Riv. R.	106¼	100 do	26⅝
100 Reading R.	102	100 do	26⅝
500 do	101⅞	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	93⅝
200 do	101⅝	100 do	93½
100 Mich. S. & N. I...b3	62	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr...c	60
1000 do	61⅞	700 do	60
100 do...c	61⅝	300 do	59¾
100 Ill. Cen. R.	120	200 do...b3	59¾
600 Cleve. & Pitts.	66⅝	1200 do	59½
200 do...c	66½	200 do...b3	59½
200 do...b3	66⅝	400 do...s3	59½
400 do	66½	500 do	59⅜
400 do	66½	300 do...s3	59⅜
1200 do...s30	66	300 Canton Co.	38
200 do...b3	66⅝	200 Quick. Min. Co	53
900 do	66¼	100 do	52⅛
200 do...c	66¼	100 do...s3	52¼
100 Cary Improve't	11½	100 do	52
100 Cum. Coal Co	39½	100 Mariposa M. Co	12

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 New-York Cen...s10	89¾	100 Chi. & R. I.	104½
100 Erie R. x-d...s3	80¼	300 Cum. Coal	39
100 do	80¼	100 do	38¾
500 do	80⅜	100 Ch. & N. W. Pr..b30	60
500 do...b10	80½	200 Quick. Min. Co.	52⅛
100 do...b3	80⅛	100 do...b10	52⅜
100 do...s3	80⅛	100 do...s3	52¼
400 Hud. Riv. R...b3	106¾	700 do...s3	52
100 Cleve. & Pitts	65½	200 do...s10	52
200 Cleve. & Tol.	98	100 do	51½

THURSDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

The Official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of July have been rendered. They show the following results, compared with the same month last year, to which are added the comparative figures for the first seven months of the calendar year.

The Import entries for July, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	July, 1865.	July, 1864.
Dutiable Goods direct	$10,175,820	$6,382,928
Dutiable Bonded	7,845,947	14,954,635
Free Goods	886,431	917,684
Total July entries	$18,908,198	$22,255,247

There was also entered during the month foreign Specie of the value of $253,640 as against $128,052 same month last year. The value of foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from Bond, is $8,612,411—or $766,464, more than went into Bond during the month. So that the amount of Merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $19,674,662, on which the Gold Customs collected amounts to $9,778,276, or at the average rate of duty on all the marketed imports, (including free articles,) of 49½ ℘ cent. The amount marketed in July, 1864, was $10,684,485, and the Customs $3,585,848.

The comparative values of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed for the first seven months of the calendar years 1865-4 are as follows:

	1865. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1864. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Total entries	$99,868,427	$159,186,772
Total marketed	$104,450,593	$125,714,325
Customs paid	46,437,853	46,049,073
Average Duty	44⅖ ℘ cent.	36⅗ ℘ cent.

The Export clearances to Foreign ports, from New-York, for the month of July were:

	July, 1865.	July, 1864.
Domestic Produce	$12,521,246	$26,251,673
Foreign reëxported	290,829	5,386,864
Gold and Silver	723,986	1,947,329
Total July Clearances	$13,536,061	$33,585,866
Average price Gold	142 ℘ cent.	254 ℘ cent.

The Exports of all descriptions for the first seven months of the calendar year are:

	1865. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1864. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Domestic Produce	$80,670,013	$111,638,595
Foreign Reëxports	3,068,747	9,876,384
Specie	18,639,475	31,099,450
Total	$102,378,505	$152,614,429
Average of Gold	166 ℘ cent.	183 ℘ cent.

We hear to-day that the house of KETCHUM, SON & Co., have made a general assignment to Messrs. P. C. CALHOUN, President of the Fourth National Bank, and E. BEMENT, a former partner of Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, for the benefit of their creditors. The liquidation, we presume, will be entered upon forthwith, but no statement of the affairs of the house has yet been made public, beyond the report that the balances due to country Banks, (nearly all in New-England,) Bankers, &c., amount to about the round sum of three and a half millions.

The card of the firm in the TIMES this morning, (and duplicated to the other morning papers,) is read and construed on the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street circles generally with much surprise and incredulity. It is deemed scarcely ingenuous as a technical defence of the firm; it is less than candid as an emanation of the senior partner and principal capitalist of the concern, so far as he designs to relieve his own name from the supposed taint or sin or banking discredit of Stock and Gold speculations. But the main purpose was probably intended to explain to the public outside of Wall-street, and especially the New-England creditors of the Banking-house of KETCHUM, SON & Co., why and how they were reduced to the necessity of stopping payments, and why, from the systematic and enormous abstractions of young KETCHUM, the capital employed in the house—which is now reported to be less by one-half than the previous reputation for private wealth of the senior partner—is more than swallowed up; in consequence of which it may become necessary, as the liquidation goes on, to beg time or make other composition with the Country Bankers keeping their New-York balances with them. These balances are reported as $3,600,000; the Money capital of Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM $2,000,000, employed in the house, or subject to its use, and his wealth altogether, including this capital, about two and a half millions. As an explanation directed to this particular object, the card may prove serviceable, and we certainly have no disposition to traverse its statements either as respects the relations of the house to Mr. GRAHAM, the frauds of young KETCHUM, or the non-complicity of the other junior member, or of Mr. M. KETCHUM, with the dishonest practices of young K. We cannot see that any of the money reporters of Tuesday's failure designed even to intimate such complicity. We certainly did not.

Since the following was written we find the following in the *Commercial Advertiser* of this afternoon, confirmatory of our own report of what is thought of the card down town, where the senior Mr. KETCHUM, as an active spirit in the Stock and Money market, is best known:

"The card of KETCHUM, SON & Co., published this morning, elicits much comment, and not a little surprise, especially the following statement:

Owing to the frequent absence from town of Mr. GRAHAM, we ceased giving him orders in February last, and have not since that time employed, in any manner, the services of himself or his firm.

So firm has been the conviction of the whole 'Street' that GRAHAM & Co. have acted until now as the agents of KETCHUM, SON & Co., that even this formal assertion to the contrary is not fully credited. The whole tenor of the card, indeed, is so opposed to what has been generally believed respecting the operations of the firm, that its effect is to mystify rather than explain these strange developments.

The check-book from which the forgeries were issued has been found, with 350 checks missing, which, if all were used by EDWARD KETCHUM, would make the total issue about $1,750,000."

The amount of forged Gold checks taken from the check-book of Mr. GRAHAM, (during his absence,) and borrowed upon in his name, is ascertained to be considerably less than $1,750,000, which figure is assumed from the circumstance that each check (about 350 altogether) was filled up for $5,000, and all the checks actually used. Mr. GRAHAM finds outstanding about $1,045,000, of which $595,000 are in the Importers' and Fourth National Banks and $100,000 with a banking firm in Exchange-place, all without being mixed or associated with genuine Gold checks. The remainder, $350,000, are mixed up with other collateral and variously distributed among lenders on Gold and Stocks. The checks supposed to have been taken from the book at various times since the 27th of June would seem to be about 140 checks in number and $700,000 in amount, supposing each check to have been filled up for $5,000. More than half the number have been retired, through GRAHAM or KETCHUM, SON & Co., and the remainder probably destroyed and new checks substituted.

There was a further decided recovery on the Railway list at the early Board to-day and the market showed more firmness up to 1 o'clock than some of the operators believed would be maintained. Acting on this opinion, sales were rather pressed at the Broad-street Open Board, and when the regular Stock Exchange convened at the Second Board, various rumors of New-England Bank difficulties—no doubt growing out of the fact that some of their checks on KETCHUM, SON & Co. were returned home for payment, and of an active demand for money at 7 ℘ cent.—assisted the reaction. Before the Brokers left the Exchange Room, however, the turn of the market was upward again. The Street was not without the usual number of rumors of failure and defalcation, (some of the most absurd nature,) incident to the great explosion of Tuesday; but no one of which was verified up to 4 o'clock.

The Gold market was steady through the forenoon, and the price subsequently stiffened up ¼@½ ℘ cent. on the firmness of Bills on London, which, for Saturday's mail, are quoted 109¼@109½ for best Bank and Bankers' signatures.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Wednesday. The Government Stocks are well supported, the 5-20s 106, and more demand for the 7-30s. The Railways left off rather steadier than at the Second Board. See Evening Exchange for very latest sales:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	97	96¾	N. West Pref.	60⅜	59½
U. S. 5-20s	105¾	106	Rock Island	105¼	104½
N. Y. Central	90¼	90	Fort Wayne	94¼	93½
Erie	80¼	80⅛	Cumb'land Coal.	39⅜	38⅞
Hudson	107	106½	Quicksilver	53⅝	51½
Reading	101⅝	101¼	Mariposa	12	11⅜
Mich. Southern	62¼	61¼	Canton	37⅛	37½
Illinois Central	119⅜	119½	Atlantic Mail	125	125
Mich Central	105½	105½	Brunswick	10½	10½
Pittsburgh	66½	65½	Ohio Certificates	24	24
Northwest	26¾	27	American Gold	142	142⅜

The bidding for the Bank Stocks is weaker, as follows:

Union	118	Bank of N. America	105
America	130	Hanover	106
Phenix	90	Metropolitan	114
Tradesmen's	125	Market	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Nassau	108
National	110	Corn Exchange	106½
Commerce	103	Import's' & Traders	95
Ocean	80	Central National	104
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	102¾
Chatham	125		

The following offers were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	88	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	86½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	109	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	86½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	75
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st, M '77	92	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds.	60
Hud. R. 7s, 1sts, '69	101	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	96
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100½
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. 1sts, '69-72	105	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	94½
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, '82	110	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102½
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	112	Cleve. & P. 2d mort.	85
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	69	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	72
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	91	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	95
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	95
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	74
Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	103	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	75
Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,124,241 60; including for Customs, $424,000; on account of Loan, $150,000; payments, $3,361,587 47; balance, $52,668,287 73.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 15 bbls. Ashes, 4,700 bbls. Flour, 1,053 bbls. and 120 bags Corn Meal, 113,829 bushels Wheat, 170,912 bushels Corn, 17,706 bushels Oats, 9,768 bushels Malt, 1,771 pkgs. Provisions, and 233 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand, at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues inactive, at former prices, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17¼c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ℘ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Is heavy and irregular; Middlings close at 40c.@42c. ℘ lb. The demand is moderate, and receipts continue on a liberal scale, averaging, thus far this week, 4,130 bales a day.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active at an advance of 10c.@25c. ℘ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales since our last amount to 17,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 60; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 75@$7 25, chiefly at $6 75@$6 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 30@$8 50 ℘ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 00	@$6 60
Extra State	6 75	@ 7 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 30	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 55	@10 25
Extra Genesee	7 25	@10 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 60	@13 50

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last, 850 bbls., at $8 25@$9 40 for poor to good, and $9 45@$13 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is again higher. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $6 85@$10 00 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 10 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 15 @$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 1,250 bbls.; also 175 puncheons Brandywine on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively request, especially sound Spring, which has advanced 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel. Sales, 100,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $2 15; Amber Michigan at $2 08; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 47@$1 49; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 43@$1 46 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in fair supply and brisk request at an advance of 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel. Sales, 145,000 bushels, at 87c.@90c. for unsound, and 90c.@91c. for sound mixed Western; 89½c. for Yellow mixed Western ℘ bushel. Western Oats have been in less demand at 65c.@66c. ℘ bushel. Rye and Barley continue dull and nominal.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 17, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	142¼
Superfine Flour ℘ bbl.	$9 60@ 9 90	$6 00@ 6 60
Extra State Flour, ℘ bbl.	10 00@10 40	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Western Flour, ℘ bbl.	10 10@15 00	6 80@13 50
Extra Canada Flour, ℘ bbl.	10 90@12 00	6 85@10 00
Southern Flour, ℘ bbl.	10 60@15 00	8 25@13 00
Rye Flour, ℘ bbl.	8 25@ 9 30	5 50@ 6 00
Corn Meal, ℘ bbl.	7 75@ 8 80	5 15@ 5 50
White Wheat, ℘ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	1 90@ 2 25
Red and Amb. Wheat, ℘ bu.	2 20@ 2 50	1 43@ 2 08
Corn, ℘ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	87@ 91
Rye, ℘ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	96@ 1 09
Barley, ℘ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
State Oats, ℘ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	53@ 66

HAY—Continues in moderate demand at 95c.@$1 10 for old, and 55c.@80c. for new, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request and buoyant, at from 12½c.@50c. for very inferior to fancy, ℘ lb.

LEATHER—Has been in fair demand and held very firmly.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive and nominal, to-day.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather more demand, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 30@$1 35 ℘ gallon, and Resin at $6 25@$17 50 ℘ 200 lbs.

OILS—Have been in demand and steady, including Crude Whale at $1 45@$1 50; bleached do. at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 35; unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at $1 95@$2 07½; Linseed at $1 19@$1 21; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate demand at 32c.@32½c. for Crude; 51½c.@52½c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@72c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, opening buoyantly, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,700 bbls., in lots, at $32@$32 50, closing at $32 37½, cash, for New Mess; $30@$30 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $27@$27 25 for prime Mess; $24 for prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,500 bbls. New Mess, August and September delivery, s. o., at $31 50@$32 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 14½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 400 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is doing better. Sales 1,250 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ℘ lb. Beef is in demand at $10@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess. Sales, 400 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is lower; sales 150 tcs. at $21@$21 50. Butter continues in fair demand at 32c.@38c. for poor to good, and 39c.@45c. for fancy State, and 21c.@29c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in moderate request at 10c.@16c. for poor to very choice, ℘ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The market for butter is without material change since our last report. Receipts have been a shade heavier, and the demand for local trade and consumption has been fairly active at full prices. Outside of local demand the trade is perfectly stagnated, and except some small invoices of Western for the English market, there has been nothing done for export. The butter markets of the Southern States, West Indies, California and England are all below our own in market prices for fine goods; consequently, while present prices are maintained, the butter-makers of the West and this State will have to depend on home consumption to absorb the butter crop. During the early part of the business week, Orange and Sussex County pail butter was advanced in price to 45c. ℘ lb. for selections. This advance was the result of a combination on the part of a few of the heavy receivers, and without any special demand or scarcity to cause such a result, the effect of this proceeding has been to cause most of the buyers of such property to purchase fine fresh firkins instead, which are fully offered at 34c.@36c. ℘ lb., while Pail Butters are dull and heavy, and accumulating rapidly in store. We shall revert to this matter again, in order to prevent so insignificant a portion of the Butter trade, in amount, producing a marked effect on the market by combinations for advances and declines, in which questions buyers have no choice. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails	40	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	40	@45
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	34	@36
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	32	@34
Welch tubs—first quality	33	@35
Welch tubs—second quality	31	@32
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	34	@36
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	27	@29
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	25	@26
Grease Butter—original packages	15	@16
Western—light colored	24	@25
Western—common	22	@23

The market for Cheese has been firm and steady during the past week, under the influence of continued favorable reports from the English market. Receipts have been quite large, but the market is characterized by great firmness and tone. The great increase in the number of factories, and their popularity and success, has caused the absorption by them of a great number of the farm dairies; small and medium sized Cheese are therefore quite scarce and in demand, and factories would do well to make a proportion of their Cheese to weigh about 50 lbs., in order to meet the various demands other than for English export. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15½	@16
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14¾	@15¼
Farm Dairies—first quality	14¾	@15
Farm Dairies—second quality	13	@14
Farm Dairies—common	11	@12
Orange County—flat skimmed	10	@12

STEARINE—Sales 43,000 lbs., at 21½c.@22½c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more active to-day. Sales, since our last, 1,150 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@14¼c., and 450 boxes Havana, part at 13½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in rather more demand at 14½c.@19½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 220,000 lbs. at 12c.@13c. ℘ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the week's business thus: "The market is in about the same condition as it was at the time of our last report, with the exception that the stock is much less than it was at that time, the daily consumption having increased, and the supply being moderate. The stock held in the adjacent cities is barely enough for their several wants, consequently they have no surplus to ship here. The transactions for the week have been large al 12¾c.@13c., the latter firm for favorite brands. There has also been large sales for future delivery, on private terms. The advancing price in London has also an effect here, coupled with the fact that the export of Petroleum this year will fall largely short of last year's. The price to-day is firm at 12¾c.@13c., with more buyers than sellers at those rates. Some of our large consumers are not working at present, which lessens the present demand to what it will be next month."

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls. at $2 18 for State, and $2 19@$2 20, closing at $2 19, for Western ℘ gallon. The Chicago *Tribune*, from the report of the Board of Trade Inspector, makes the stock on hand in that city, Aug. 11, 1865, 12,070 bbls.; reported stock July 5, 20,314 bbls.; reported stock May 18, 28,182 bbls.; decrease since May 18, 16,112 bbls; decrease since July 5, 8,244 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 200 bales Cotton at ⅛d. per lb.; 28,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, at 3¾d.@4d. per bushel; 150 hhds. Tobacco, at 20s.; also, by steamer, 2,500 bxs. Cheese, at 40s. per ton.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting, box plaiting and all kinds of fine washing; thoroughly understands her business; the best of city reference given. Can be seen at No. 20 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, INdustrious girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a capable and economical servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY, a situation as housekeeper; unexceptional reference required and given. Address EMMA GRAY, Hempstead, Long Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, in city or country, as first-class cook and baker; would help in washing and ironing; has the best of references. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young married woman; it is her first baby; good reference. Call at or address No. 328 7th-av., near 31st-st., in fancy store.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMMEND her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S AGENCY, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man possessing a practical knowledge of greenhouse graperies, and all the various branches of gardening proper; can furnish the best recommendations. Address H. O. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, who can be well recommended, in city or country; is a good groom and careful driver; has references from first-class families in the city. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEWLY MARried man as gardener; is thoroughly competent in all departments; is honest and of sober habits; good reference given; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at Mr. Henderson's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT single man as coachman or gardener, &c.; the best reference given. Call on or address W. FORESTVILLE, No. 92 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man; can give good city reference. Address, for two days, M. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COLLECTOR, SALESMAN OR SOME POSITION OF TRUST.—A situation wanted by an energetic middle-aged American, with first-class city references. Address A. J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

JOHN H. McCOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 30, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

T. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Insolvent.

OSWEGO, June 30, 1865. je30-law10wF

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.

DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.

Jy7-law6mF. WILLIAM S. CARMAN, EMILY R. MARCHER, } Executors.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE. —THE HOUSE AND FARM known as SPRING LAWN, situated on the East River, at WHITESTONE, Queens County, L. I., three miles from FLUSHING, containing about 85 ACRES, with dwelling, barns, carriage-house, greenhouse, ice-house, farm-house, &c., &c., well known as the residence of the late JOHN HAGGERTY, Esq. The property can be advantageously SUBDIVIDED into five or six, or more, admirable building sites. Three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Parties desirous of examining the property can procure tickets and information by applying at the office of

HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 279 Broadway, New-York.

ALLEN & BROWN.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, } No. 96. Broadway,

Offer for sale the following houses and lots:
5th-av., corner, with stable on extra lot.
5th-av., near 15th-st., extra size lot.
Madison-av., near 34th-st.
East 23d-st., extra size. West 39th-st., near 5th-av. East 39th-st., near Madison-av. West 36th-st., near 5th-av. East 42d-st., near 5th-av. West 42d-st., near 6th-av. West 33d-st., near 5th-av. West 38th-st., near 5th-av.
Also, a number of other houses and lots in good locations.

FOR SALE.—BREWERY, MALT-HOUSE AND theatre property, located on 2d and Broad sts., between Arch and Race sts., Philadelphia, and known as the Newlin Brewery. The malt-house is four stories high, and has three large malting floors; the brewery is first-class; the theatre is half a block distant, and at a small expense could be converted into a splendid malting establishment. The cellars under the brewery are arched, with hard ground floors, are filled with vats of the largest size, and extend under ground fully half a square. There are also six tenant-houses connected with the property. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NEWBURGH, N. Y., VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at the Orange Hotel, in Newburgh, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, 1865, at 12 o'clock, Noon, a lot of ten acres; one of the most beautiful building sites on the Hudson; two miles north of Newburgh, situated immediately on the river bank, and directly south of the residence of Warren Delano, Esq.; views unsurpassed, well watered, beautiful woods, fine shore, &c. For further particulars inquire of JAMES W. TAYLOR, Esq., 3d-st., Newburgh.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO VALUABLE LOTS and buildings, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-street; lots 59 feet 9 inches by 108 feet; buildings cover nearly the whole ground; suitable for manufacturing or the leather business; with or without steam power; two open floors 56x100, basement and cellar, same size with arched wall in centre; six vaults under sidewalk; the property will pay 15 per cent as an investment. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the north side of 86th-st., between the 2d and 3rd avenues; the house is large (40x38) and fine, with all the modern improvements; the grounds attached are finely shaded by large trees, and contain about seventeen lots, (25x100,) on which is a stable and also a bowling alley. Apply to A. QUACKENBUSH, on the premises; or at No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, on the bank of the Raritan River, within 30 miles of New-York; 46 acres tillable land, with a great variety of fruit, &c.; house 40 feet square, with gas and water in; beautiful lawn, well shaded; farm house, gardener's house, barns, stables, cow-house, henery, &c., with the stock and farming utensils. Apply to C. J. FISHER, No. 110 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—LOTS ON 5TH AND 8TH AVS., OPposite Central Park.
For sale.—Lots on streets adjacent to Central Park.
For sale.—Lots on the principal avenues and streets.
For sale.—Several desirable plots of lots above the Park.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE VILLAGE PROPerty; frame house, nearly new; has fourteen rooms and as many closets; good barn, &c., &c.; abundance of good water; garden large and rich; great variety of fruit. Terms easy. Address B. S. N., care R. S. Gould, corner Murray and Greenwich sts., or inquire of him.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW TWO-story, brown-stone basement, brick house, with high stoop and all modern improvements, near Clinton-av., convenient to cars, with furniture nearly new, if desirable; terms easy; owner going South. Address F. E., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

$3,800.—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, IN perfect order, pleasantly located at Tarrytown, twenty-five miles from New-York, on the Hudson. Must be sold; immediate possession. WELLING, No. 12 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$4,000 WILL PURCHASE A GOOD MILL-site of 20-horse power, near Paterson, N. J., and 13 acres of land; two-story house, nine rooms; a small house, three rooms; barn, &c.; plenty of fruit. Is cheap at $8,000. M. DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—MODERN TWO-story cottage, in complete order; excellent location; five minutes' walk from depot; half acre of ground, stable, fruit and shade. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house southeast corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., 25 feet front, with all the modern improvements. For permits to view and particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE PLOT OF LOTS, with the improvements, on 6th-av., between 124th and 125th sts., Harlem. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 159 West 38th-st., in fine order, and a genteel family residence; price $9,000; possession this Fall. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—EIGHT LOTS IN 113TH and 114th-sts., Harlem. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., AN ELEGANTLY FURnished house, with stable; rent $1,000 per month. ALSO, FOR SALE, on 5th-av., an elegant house and stable for $70,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO let a neatly furnished second floor to a gentleman and wife, without board, or to single gentlemen with breakfast; delightful location; below 34th-st., West side. Address G. H. M., Station E.

TO RENT IN HOBOKEN—A HOUSE thoroughly furnished, pleasantly situated in Washington-street, overlooking the grounds of Com. Stevens. For particulars apply to GEORGE W. BOWERS, Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st., New-York.

LOFTS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET—In the new marble buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. Apply to E. AYERS, No. 102 Nassau-st.

PIER NO. 3 NORTH RIVER TO BE LET on lease for a term of years. Apply on the pier, to B. J. SPALDING, Agent.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED.—WANTED A small farm or country seat on Long Island Sound, between New-Rochelle and Bridgeport; from 5 to 25 acres; good land in close proximity to the water; house furnished preferred. Address, Box No. 1463 New-York Post-Office, stating full particulars, price, &c., as the advertiser has no time to visit places indefinitely described. Buildings must be good and modern in style and improvement.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GENtleman wishes to rent a first-class furnished house in an unexceptionable neighborhood, to the 1st of May next, or one year longer from that date. Any person going abroad, and wishing to rent their house, will find this an excellent opportunity, as the family is small and very careful. Address Box No. 4,836 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TWO SMALL or one large room, with or without partial board, near Union-square, with a private family; English preferred; if suited will be permanent. Address P., Box No. 5,064 Post-office, stating terms, or replies will not be needed.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A furnished room, without board; below 20th-st. preferred; the best of references given, if required. Address A., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH ALL modern improvements; location west of 4th-av., and below 40th-st. Address HOUSE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HOUSES AND lots in good locations. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWNSHIP, to sell GRANT AND SHERMAN, their CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS. By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, author of "Washington and his Generals," &c., comprising popular biographies of prominent generals of the Union Army, including graphic descriptions of battles, sieges, adventures, &c.; with numerous steel portraits and battle scenes. SOLD ONLY BY AGENTS. To all seeking profitable employment, a rare chance is offered to make money. For terms and territory, address at once with stamp, E. B. TREAT, Publisher, No. 130 Grand-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A LADY WISHING A PLEASANT home near this city, and able and willing to superintend the household arrangements of a small family in compensation for her board, may find such by addressing H., Box No. 384 Post-office, New-York. References required.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, about 16 years of age, in a cloth jobbing house. One residing with his parents, and disposed to learn the business may apply to SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, No. 36 Park-place.

WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, IN WALL street, a young man about 18 years of age, who has had some experience and is competent to buy and sell Stocks in the street. Address Box 5,232 Post Office.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE GOOD JOURNEYmen bookbinders' tool-cutters; they can have steady work and good wages. Apply to JOHN R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERmaid; also a nurse and seamstress; both to come well recommended. Call at No. 123 Madison-av., from 9 to 2, Friday morning.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A book-keeper. Answer, stating salary and references, to Box No. 3,893.

WANTED—A PORTER WHO CAN PACK hosiery, sweep out the store, work early and late. Apply to WM. HANNAM, No. 6 College-place.

WANTED—A CARPENTER WHO IS A GOOD workman; one handy at job work and fitting up. Apply at No. 90 William-st.

RIBBONS.—WANTED A GIRL TO LEARN this branch of business; must be able to figure correctly. Apply by letter only to J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE WITCH OF THE BLACK CAVERN.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn, from the Edgeville (S. C.) *Advertiser*, that the branches of the South Carolina Railroad between Branchville and Johnston's Turn Out, and from Orangeburgh to Columbia, are under contract, and are being rapidly pushed forward toward completion. The Greenville and Columbia road is in running order from Greenville to Alston, and the remainder of it, which is of not much length, is being rapidly put in order. The Northeastern Railroad is now running its entire length from Charleston to Florence. The Wilmington and Manchester road is running from Kingsville 97 miles of its length, and will be in order its entire length, it is said, by middle of this month. The Cheraw and Darlington road also is now running its entire length. The Columbia and Hamburgh road has a large force of workmen on it, and is rapidly being pushed forward. The Charleston and Savannah Railroad is running its whole length.

The Union State Committee of New-York met yesterday at the Astor House in this city, and prepared a call for the State Convention. It will be composed of three delegates from each Assembly District, and will meet at Syracuse on the 20th of September. The officers to be nominated are, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Engineer, Canal Commissioner, Prison Inspector, two Judges of Appeals and Clerk of Appeals.

Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, who has been sojourning at Fire Island with his family, has just met with a serious accident. While loading a pistol, for the purpose of firing at a mark, the weapon, which was cocked and capped, went off, the bullet entering the palm of the left hand and coming out at the wrist. No more serious consequences were anticipated than such as attend a painful wound.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Thursday has this paragraph: "Up to yesterday, nothing had been heard of the Third-street broker who carried off $25,000 of his partner's and of borrowed money. It was supposed that he had gone to Indiana, and the partner started in pursuit more than a week ago, and he has not been heard from by the detective officer who had the matter in hand."

Gen. W. S. HARNEY, U. S. A., has been added to the Special Commission, consisting of Gen. HERRON and others, who were appointed to treat with the Indian tribes to be assembled at Fort Gibson early in September. On Saturday last he received President JOHNSON'S order to that end, and will start in a day or two for the scene of conference with the Indians.

The rebel Gen. FORREST, of Fort Pillow massacre infamy, who is now at Memphis, cannot in safety visit his old home on the Mississippi without the protection of Union soldiers, those of his old neighbors and friends whom he deluded into the rebellion being now his worst enemies.

It is proposed that the memorial to the sons of Waterville College, Maine, who fell during the war, shall be the endowment of a military professorship, at an estimated expense of $50,000; and without turning the college into a military school, to engraft upon it some military features.

The Cunard steamship *China*, from Liverpool, in coming up Boston Harbor, Wednesday morning, ran ashore on Castle Rocks, near Fort Independence, and it was necessary to send her mails and passengers to the city on tugs. It was thought she would float off at high tide.

Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD publishes a card in the Montgomery, Ala., papers, announcing that he will give his personal attention to the preparation and presentation of applications for special pardon in Washington City.

Brig.-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS has visited New-Haven, Conn., and Newark, N. J., on an official tour of inspection, to ascertain and report what posts and hospitals can most conveniently be abandoned.

The Union Convention of Pennsylvania yesterday nominated Gen. HARTRANFT for Auditor-General, and Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL for Surveyor-General. No Governor will be voted for this year.

The preliminaries have not been completed, and therefore there is a further postponement of the trial of Capt. WERTZ. His counsel are engaged in gathering witnesses, and several have already been secured.

Major HEROD, of the 6th Illinois Cavalry, who was sentenced to be hanged, has had his sentence commuted to ten years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

It is said that GARRETT DAVIS has had an interview with the President on the subject of the Kentucky election, and is the guest of FRANK P. BLAIR, Sen., at Silver Spring.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* proclaims a great dearth of competent teachers in that city and throughout Kansas, and calls upon Eastern teachers to move to the rescue.

It is now reported that the American Company propose to have their line in working order in two years.

The Secretary of War has ordered the immediate discharge of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth New-York Heavy Artillery.

In 1860 Maine had 3,601 manufacturing establishments, employing a capital of $20,044,020, and producing to the value of $38,198,754.

Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, left Columbus for Milledgeville Aug. 6.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the explosion on board the steamer *Arrow* was reopened yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER B. DOUGLASS, Government Inspector of Boilers, testified that he examined the boilers of the *Arrow* last Monday, and, in his opinion, the explosion was caused by over-pressure of steam, the boilers being capable of bearing a pressure of thirty pounds; whereas, he thought there must have been at least fifty pounds of steam on when the boiler gave way. The further examination was adjourned to Wednesday afternoon next, at 1 P. M.

The funeral of Police-officer THOMAS WALKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was shot by one of a gang of rowdies, on Tuesday morning last, in Seventeenth-street, took place yesterday. The funeral procession comprised nearly 700 of the police force. The services were performed at Trinity Chapel, and the remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

The inquest in the case of Police-officer THOMAS WALKER was concluded last evening. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of JOHN WARD; PATRICK COLLINS, JOSEPH MURRAY and JAMES FARRELL being accessories to the murder.

The hearing in the case of Mr. PETER R. MUMFORD, a broker, who is charged with defrauding Messrs. GREENLEAF, NORRIS & Co., of $28,200 by means of worthless checks, will take place this morning at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice DOWLING.

The Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. LEWIS, arrived in this city from Savannah yesterday, and went on to Hartford during the afternoon.

There was an active market for Stocks yesterday, but the speculation in the Railways very feverish. It was rumored that KETCHUM, SON & Co. had made a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Money active at 7 ₰ cent. Gold, 142¾. Exchange firm at 109¼@109½ for Gold.

An improved demand prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of domestic produce and foreign merchandise, at generally firmer prices. The freight engagements were limited.

The Present Sentiments and Teachings of Southern Leaders.

"With malice toward none and with charity for all," we have been for several weeks very carefully studying the "tone of the South," as expressed by their newspapers and their public speakers.

If any number of people in the North have looked for anything like humiliation on the part of Soutern people—anything even going so far as to conspicuously confess defeat—we are not of that number. While we yield to none in abhorrence of the atrocious crime of rebellion, and reprobate as zealously as the most extreme the course and conduct of Southern leaders, we must confess that we have indulged in the hope that a great number, indeed, in many localities a large majority of the people in the rebellious States were really loyal, and only seeming traitors by the all-compelling power of military despotism. We had hoped that when the yoke of JEFF. DAVIS should be lifted from their necks, a very considerable majority would rejoice in their enfranchisement, and gladly come back to the protection and defence of our great Union.

With much regret we confess our disappointment. Admitting many honorable exceptions, we conclude (from every source of information within our reach) that public sentiment is still as bitter and unloyal as in 1861, and that cohesion in that section of the Union but too often means "military superiority." We have, by public and private advices, the ever-recurring assertion that the people of the South are conquered, not conciliated; that they submit to force, not to reason; that they are still truculent, revengeful, and equal to any retaliatory action that may promise success; that they treat the Emancipation Proclamation as of no effect; that they retain by force, and coerce by the old style of flogging, the men and women who now owe them no service; that they look upon with suspicion, and treat with the utmost contumely, the Northern men whose duty or inclination leads them to their vicinity; that they almost unanimously regard the oath of allegiance as a thing of form only—a soda powder after a grand debauch—an oath that it is not only permissible to break, but, in fact, a virtue not to keep—as if it were taken under duress, and that, therefore, the takers were not only excusable but commendable for breaking it. Loath as we are to believe such a state of morals possible in a fairly civilized community, we must confess to the broad and disgraceful fact—for it is too true—that thousands of men have taken the oath only for the purpose of betraying its spirit, in voting for most notoriously disloyal men for office.

Since the close of the war, there have been several elections in the South. With a liberality that will challenge the admiration of the world, the government has generously permitted the standard of suffrage to be just what the seceded States themselves established, with the simple addition of taking the oath of loyalty. What has been the result? In Richmond such notoriously obnoxious men were chosen to office that the commander there deemed it his duty to prevent their accession to power. In other States, some of them professing an extra amount of loyalty, men have been chosen who not only favored and labored for disunion, but who now openly denounce the policy of the government, and, with characteristic effrontery, proclaim null and void the laws of Congress and the proclamations of the President most nearly affecting their social condition.

To be plain, thus it is: There is a very wide-spread idea among the Southern people that the abolition of slavery is not an actual verity—that Mr. LINCOLN did not really mean it, and that by-and-by the good old institution will be restored. Hence most wicked maltreatment of freedmen, refusal to pay them for labor, utter disregard of contracts, the denial of employment, and forcible expatriation; all with the view of showing the ignorant black that his government liberty is worthless, and that his safety consists only in still and ever remaining, practically, at least, a slave. Hence the half-concealed spite against the presence of Northern men in Southern cities; the silent contempt and open virulence with which they (most of them compelled there by duty) are treated; the solemn and often ridiculous pride with which the more extreme Davisites glare upon outside barbarians, and point to their vest patterns, whereon the awe-struck stranger is expected to see, in letters of flame, "Subdued but not conquered." Hence the more moderate and more dangerous coquetry of the Southern leaders with the fragments of the late Democratic party, and the hope that the said Southern leaders, with the aid of the yet unbaked doughfaces of the North, may be able to control the great legislative body of the nation. We read soft platitudes in our Southern exchanges about crops and cotton stock, and the heart-rending scenes that necessarily follow the fiery track of war; we are regaled now and then with reports of reconstruction meetings; but under, over, in and through all these—permeating, coloring and intoning all—moans the grand theme of "subdued, not conquered—outnumbered, not beaten—unsuccessful this time, but hoping for better luck in the next venture—victory postponed, but not despaired of—the Union triumphant, but only for a little while—our treason strongly repressed, but watching for the first promising opportunity to blaze anew."

It gives us no pleasure to record this unloyal and revengeful spirit, but we are compelled to do so, or leave most vital facts unstated. We had hoped, but we confess with much diluted faith, that the sudden and complete collapse of the rebellion would have revived a generous national sentiment over the Southern States. So far as the North is on record, we only state a patent fact when we say that, with the exception of a few extreme theorists and a few of the most virulent prorebel organs, the press and people of this section have been guided by most generous sentiments; they have had no words of malice; they have forborne the discussion of irritating topics; they have sought every feasible occasion to assure the Southern people of a willingness to forgive and forget; they (the Press) have, in many prominent instances, incurred damaging censure at home by pleading for mercy in conspicuous instances of guilt. In short, the whole tenor of the victorious North, since LEE'S surrender, has been that of generous and almost unrestricted forgiveness. We challenge the world to show an instance more creditable to the better instincts of the human heart.

And how are we met? It is, perhaps, too soon to arraign the leaders and exponents of sentiment in the lately rebel States; but it is not too soon to say that every indication of their policy—as we have to some extent specified above—seems to be in the wrong direction; that it is the manifest intention of the Southern leaders to foster and perpetuate the antagonism of old times; to embitter the gall so long fed and encouraged by CALHOUN and his followers; to rebuild the wall of sectional division, and again man the fortress of local prejudice. We have searched with great diligence in every place likely to yield information—and we have the advantage of many private letters on the same topics—and we say with sincere regret, that our best judgment more than justifies the estimate herein made of the tone and temper of the Southern people—or at least of their representative men.

This spirit will have a powerful reaction. Already we are conscious of a decided change of feeling in this section. In the natural exultation of success, our people were open-handed and open-hearted with forgiveness. Even the horrors of Belle Isle and Andersonville were momentarily forgotten, and all that was necessary to wash the past in the waves of oblivion was a frank extension of the hand, and an honest acknowledgment of the results of the contest, accompanied by a graceful submission to the decision of the tribunal of arms—that tribunal to which the South had so solemnly appealed. The Union is still generous and magnanimous, even under the provocations here cited; but certainly none can be so infatuated as to suppose that the Union will continue to look lightly upon that incendiary malice which seeks to reopen old wounds and provoke, or perhaps undertake, another national assassination.

The Cable—A Determined and Gallant Struggle against Failure.

The transcript of Mr. FIELD'S journal, which we are enabled to publish this morning, presents a deeply interesting, if not consoling statement, in brief, of the operations connected with the laying of the cable.

The main, central, melancholy fact in the journal, is reported in these words:—"At 12:30 P. M. (August 2) the cable caught and chafed on the mouth of the hose pipe, (picking up a defective portion of the cable having commenced at 5:27 A. M. of that day,) and was, with considerable difficulty, removed, and at 12:35 *it parted on board where it was injured, just behind the stoppers, and in a moment the end disappeared in the water.*"

What happened before and after this are secondary matters. The cable broke on board, broke within sight of, and *after five minutes of warning had been given to the operators*, and "the end disappeared in the water." The catastrophe was followed, as Mr. FIELD succinctly describes, by *nine days of strenuous* and well-meant exertions to grapple for the lost treasure in the bottom of the Atlantic, at a depth of 1,950 fathoms. And if we could reach the same conclusions as Mr. FIELD respecting the actual results of the grappling business, we should yet have hopes that the cable might yet be recovered. Mr. FIELD'S *opinion* is, that several times the grapnel caught the cable, and that it was drawn up toward the surface, (on Thursday, Aug. 3,) a distance of 1,150 fathoms, when a shackle broke. Mr. FIELD did not, of course, *see* the cable thus partialy recovered, but he knew by the strain on the grappling rope that it *was* the cable, and therefore a buoy attached to a separate portion of the cable was lowered to mark the place of the partial recovery.

After an interval of bad weather, the grapnel was again tried—on the 8th—when the shackles broke once more. New shackles were applied on the 9th, and further grappling followed on the 10th and 11th. Once the grapnel came up foul of its own chain. On the other occasions of hauling in, the rope or the shackles broke. And upon these actual occurrences Mr. FIELD'S theory is based, to wit: that the lost cable was partially recovered in sundry attempts at grappling, extending from the 3d to the 11th of August.

The accidents prior to the final break were repaired with more difficulty than ought to have attended the operation. The hauling-in machinery was exceedingly defective. The steam was constantly giving out, and other defects that might have been provided against were visible. Still, with all these drawbacks, the cable, until the final parting, could be picked up and the necessary repairs made at about the rate of ten miles in 37 hours.

If the lost section of the cable could be successfully grappled for—which is more than doubtful from all that appears in Mr. FIELD'S record—there is still enough of the wire on board the *Great Eastern* to complete the remainder of the line—only 1,312 miles having been paid out on a stretch of 1,063 miles. We fear, however, that the enterprise, if it is to be carried to successful completion, must be begun anew. Meanwhile, the enterprisers will everywhere get credit for no common share of energy, determination and pluck, and it is impossible not to regard the failure of their efforts with the sincerest regret.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?—We trust that the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will hold everybody and everything on board the *Great Eastern* to his, her or its share of responsibility for the disaster which has overtaken the enterprise! And first of all, let them find out whether "the attention of the engineers was distracted from their duties" by conversation with any of the elect few who were permitted to take passage on board the big ship. The fear lest the loquaciousness of some correspondent might result in this disaster, caused the exclusion from the vessel of every individual of that class, and at the last moment one luckless wight who had the faintest odor of a newspaper upon him, was bundled out of the vessel neck and heels—as ceremoniously, in fact, as if he had had the small-pox or Russian plague. The failure of the cable is not chargeable to any newspaper correspondent; that is certain. But who is to blame?

The Progress of Reconstruction—False and Ineffectual Conservatism.

The Mississippi State Convention, elected under the proclamation of Provisional Governor SHARKEY, has just assembled. It is the first body of the kind which has come together since the collapse of the rebellion, and its proceedings will command peculiar interest. Mississippi was the adopted State of JEFF. DAVIS, and was next to South Carolina in its rebellious ardor. But two other of the "Confederate States" had a greater number of slaves, and no other produced so much cotton. Therefore, if she moves into her place in the Union in truly loyal style, with a constitution that will meet the full approval of the government, we shall be able to dismiss all further apprehensions concerning the action of any of the Southern States, and may assume that the restoration of all will go on smoothly and speedily.

The majority of this convention are classed as "conservatives." We are not yet sufficiently versed in the new political dialect of the South to understand precisely what this name is intended to signify. Literally, "conservative" is a word that can apply only to the present or the past. But the present, in Mississippi, if we have any just idea of the condition of things there, is chaos plus provost marshals. Is it meant that this condition shall be *conserved?* The people of Mississippi, in electing true "conservatives" have hardly pronounced for that, we imagine. But is their conservatism made to apply to the old order of things, existing before the rebellion? The foundation of that old order of things was the institution of slavery, and that institution has been swept away in the deluge of the war. To dream of *conserving* it now is sheer lunacy. If it be said that Mississippi "conservatism" relates to principles, rather than to particular institutions or laws, we should like to know which of her old principles Mississippi is bent on *conserving*. Is it State sovereignty? That abominable heresy has been blown by our national cannon into annihilation. Is it repudiation? There can be nothing in that rottenness which any sane Mississippian would care to conserve. We know of no principle, either political or moral, that belonged to the old Mississippi which can be resurrected. They are all forever defunct. The word "conservative" has now no business in the political vocabulary of the South. It can have no legitimate application to the new era. Old things in the South have passed away. All things *must* become new. The man stultifies himself who calls himself a Conservative in the South, and really means what he says.

If these Mississippi "Conservatives" take the name simply to denote that they are opposed to freedmen suffrage and other extreme measures, it is an abuse of language, but it is hardly worth while to complain of it. Undoubtedly, in settling the relations of the black race to the white, there will be different policies, more or less liberal, upon which the people of the South will differ, and have a political right to differ. But even those who take the least advanced ground will have to cut completely clear from the past. The most "conservative" of them all, so-styled, must hold a position which had no place in the old order of things, and which would universally have been deemed practically impossible. The simple fact that property can no longer be held in man in Mississippi—that the negro is no longer an object of purchase and sale—in itself puts Mississippi under a completely different firmament; and every man in the State, whether he will or no, must accept the altered situation, and adapt his conduct thereto, so far as slavery is concerned.

We do not apprehend anything from Mississippi "conservatism" in respect to the old institution. It is there powerless. But there is some reason to suspect that it has chosen its name in a spirit of half-nurtured loyalty, and that its aim will be to harrass and hinder the government. At all events, whether this suspicion is well-founded or not, it cannot be too distinctly understood by the Mississippi convention that its work of framing a new constitution, suited to these new times and in harmony with the logical consequences of the war, must be performed in good faith, or it will go for naught. There are three things which the government is bound to secure from the people of every Southern State—practical loyalty to the Union, practical acquiescence in the extinction of slavery, and such a settlement of the *status* of the colored race as will insure them against any future oppression in any form. It is the last of these points, we fear, which will cause the government the most trouble.

HIGHLY-SPICED RECREATION.—There is no easy-going imperturbability in the American constitution. As a people, our temperaments do not come under the phlegmatic classification. There is an energizing, vitalizing quality in the air conducive to nervous and intense action in everything we undertake. We think fast, move fast, eat fast, make money fast and spend it fast. In fact we live fast, and some of us in consequence doubtless die fast. Even in the matter of amusements our national peculiarity in this respect crops out. We must have something sensational to make our highly-oxygenized blood course more swiftly than at its normal rate. Gymnasts whose feats are the most perilous, inspiring an audience with instinctive and lively apprehension, as well as thrilling it with admiration, are, perhaps, more popular in this country than anywhere else in the world. The other night, at Cincinnati, a member of the well-known Hanlon troupe of acrobats, in pandering to this morbid appetite for sensational and dangerous aërostation, while at a height of forty-seven feet from the stage, made a leap for a vertical rope suspended several yards distant, which, failing to clutch, he fell to the ground. He did not break his neck, which is somewhat remarkable, and doubtless will resume his dare-devil exhibitions as soon as he recovers from his bruises, unheeding the wise saw about the "pitcher that goeth often to the well," &c., until some day his life will be the forfeit of his temerity. Of a truth, such high-strung performances as these of the gymnasts do nothing more than cater to the unhealthy emotions of an audience. They are a relic of that perverted and irrational enjoyment which almost renders the Spanish people delirious with excitement while looking at the brutal sports of their cherished bull-ring. We object to this sort of recreation, and it would be well for all good people to set their faces like a flint against it.

The Agitators and the Scholars of the Country—Their Share in the National Conflict.

It has been said, and with some truth, that the original Abolitionists—that is to say, the men who made emancipation the supreme public duty—contributed very few fighting men to the war. There was no change in this respect after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued by President LINCOLN. The liberation of the slaves thereby became directly dependent upon the success of the war, and yet the absolute Abolitionists kept out of the war as generally as before. They gave it best wishes, and many of them wrote and spoke for it with great zeal. But they did not ask for muskets, and go to the front where more men were greatly needed. One looks almost in vain upon the list of officers, and upon the muster rolls of the rank and file, for any of the names that used to figure in the abolition gatherings. This is an indisputable fact. The mental and moral constitution which predisposed and fitted these men to agitate with words, without limit or reserve, somehow made them shrink from the bloody fray. We do not deny that in their way they did a good work. They did much to intensify the anti-slavery spirit, which spirit heightened the fighting temper of the North not a little. But yet all agree that the most heroic form of public service is the personal grappling with the enemy who seeks the destruction of the country. It is in that life-periling service that the "one-idea men" notably failed.

Our colleges have always had an anti-slavery spirit, but it has been subordinated to high patriotism; and when time came to put that patriotism to the supreme test, there was no faltering. The men who had been bred by them were among the first to lead the way to where the blows would fall fastest and thickest. These institutions have proved themselves the nurseries of the highest style of patriotism. The principles which they have implanted, and the motives which they have inspired, have been demonstrated to be those which give security to the republic in war as well as in peace. It has been practically shown that our highest forms of American education are in complete harmony with all of our civil necessities; that they do not simply furnish the understanding, sharpen the perceptions, enrich the imagination, polish the tastes, but they infuse into the hearts of our young men a positive living force, which operates vitally upon personal character, and makes them to be in all points men who can be relied upon in every crisis. This developed fact should commend our colleges more than ever to the regard of every lover of his country. It should encourage the rich to grant them liberal benefactions, so that no appliance or facility needful for the promotion of their ends shall be wanting. It should stimulate those less favored with worldly means to seek the advantages for their sons which will most powerfully incline and most effectually qualify them to act their part nobly in this stirring American life. It should elicit from all, in every condition, a more respectful salutation than ever for the classic halls that have surrounded themselves with this new martial glory.

The Late Bank Defalcation—Remedies Suggested.

The recent defalcation in the Phenix Bank has called forth, as such things always do, a good deal of discussion about ways and means of prevention, and one has suggested one plan and another another, all pointing to some new device of checks and balances which shall of itself disclose any misapplication of the funds of a corporation.

No such infallible device will ever be discovered. The attempt to seek for it is simply an effort to discover a means which will relieve careless officers from the effects of negligence in the performance of their duty, and it will forever prove a failure.

The real and only remedy for such deplorable losses to corporations is to fasten the responsibility for them upon the officers of the corporation. If a judgment were to be recovered in favor of the stockholders of the Phenix Bank against the directors and officers of that institution for the $300,000 which has been taken from the funds committed to their care, it would be a safeguard against future defalcations which would be invaluable to all stockholders in any corporation.

It is in this direction that efforts for protection may be made successfully. If the law is such now that officers of a bank cannot be held liable for such defalcations, let the law be amended so that they will be made liable. But is it clear that they are free from liability now? This is a question which depends of course upon the facts of the particular case. The principles of law which are applicable to such cases are very plain and simple. The directors of a corporation are trustees for the stockholders, and the rule in the civil law as to their liability, which has been adopted by our courts, is laid down by DOMAT in these words: "They are answerable not only for any fraud and gross negligence which they may be guilty of, but also for all faults that are *contrary to the care required of them.*" This care required of them has been held to be the care required of bailees who, being benefited by the bailment, must answer for ordinary neglect, for "the omission of that care which every man of ordinary prudence takes of his own concerns."

These rules are very simple. Whether any case will come within them will depend upon the particular facts. If in the case of any defalcation it should appear that it has been going on for a length of time, that the forms of examination have been gone through with, without the substance, that the directors have taken the defaulter's entries to be correct without verifying them, have assumed his balances to be accurate without going over them, his statements of cash and property in hand to be true without themselves seeing and counting it, in short, if it should appear that they have assumed the statements of the defaulter as to his own action to be correct instead of verifying them, as they are bound by law to do, how could they expect to escape liability for faults so "contrary to the care that is required of them?"

The case would turn, of course, upon what in the minds of a jury, was that ordinary care which a man of common prudence takes of his own concerns. But if a jury could be found who should be willing to say that it was common prudence in any man, in these days of dishonesty and defalcation, to trust an agent with immense sums of money for years, without once thoroughly verifying his accounts and statements, then perhaps it would be time to see if some greater stringency could not be imparted to the law.

But, as we said before, it is in this direction alone, in our opinion, that the remedy can be found. Let every director or officer who has our funds in his charge, feel that he is incurring a personal liability, if he accepts a balance-sheet without verifying it; that when he accepts a paying-teller's statement, without knowing that it is correct, he becomes a security for its correctness, and we may rely upon it that the business for which directors and trustees are appointed will be done, and stockholders may lay their heads on pillows less haunted by doubts and uncertainties than they can find under the present system.

Emigration to the Southern States.

The Southern States undoubtedly offer very tempting fields to young men of energy and enterprise; fields, in some respects, more tempting than any which the West ever offered. The pioneer work is done. The general features of the country are known. Roads are constructed, railroads are built; and though for a time demolished, are being very rapidly put in running order again. The inconveniences usually attendant upon settling in a new country, the long and dreary journey in the emigrant wagons, the uncertain explorations, the rude life in a log hut, the contests with wild beasts, and sometimes savage tribes, the at first unpaid toil of clearing the forest and breaking the sod, the remoteness from market—all these and other difficulties with which the Western and the Californian settler has had to contend, the Southern settler will avoid. The country to which he goes is known. He may study its geography before he leaves his home. He may travel by rail almost if not quite to his chosen farm. He will find upon it a comfortable dwelling, or the means accessible to build one. A sufficiency of his land he will find already cleared. His first year's industry will produce a profitable crop, and the railroad and the steamboat are close at hand to convey it to the best markets of the world. In the history of America, never has there been promised such speedy returns to energy and enterprise as are now proffered in the Southern half of the Union.

All this is understood; but there is an undefined impression which deters many from availing themselves of these openings—that Northern emigration is unwelcome to Southern men. It is supposed that the Yankee will be an object of dislike, if not of positive aversion; that he will live in a community full of prejudice against him, surrounded by neighbors who will hate him; that the universality of this dislike will render his home excessively disagreeable, if not absolutely dangerous. We even hear men talk of the necessity of going in companies and colonies for self-protection, and carrying their loaded musket to stand in their house by night and in their field by day; their constant companion, as though they were surrounded by the hostile Indians. This impression is strengthened by the accounts which come to our ears of occasional acts of violence which follow war, as the waves continue to beat upon the sea-coast after the storm is wholly past; and it is, unfortunately, sedulously cultivated in certain quarters for the sake of political effect.

This apprehension is certainly unfounded. Occasional acts of violence and robbery are perpetrated. Not, however, as many as might be reasonably expected in the present disorganization of State and local governments. Northern men travel to and fro throughout the South; military men and newspaper reporters traverse, unaccompanied, unfrequented roads; explorers and investigators, and commercial tourists are already to be found in almost every State and locality. Nor do we remember to have seen a single well-authenticated case of violence proffered by Southern men to Northern visitors in many weeks. The occasional émutes between white and black are not more than might be anticipated.

THAT WASHINGTON JUDGE AGAIN.—Judge WYLIE, of the Criminal Court in Washington, "has written a letter to the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, protesting against the establishment of colored schools in his section of the city. The communication has excited no little comment, particularly from the *animus* which it betrays, and will probably precipitate the movement already contemplated to procure a reorganization of that court." If so, all good people will rejoice. Under Judge WYLIE'S active supervision and management this court did its utmost to cover the American judiciary with infamy in the trial of MARY HARRIS. During that shameful episode the Hall of Justice was made a perfect bear-garden, where decency was trampled under the hoofs of counsel who meant to and did blackguard the prosecution out of court. And in doing this, they were protected and indirectly encouraged by Judge WYLIE; he permitted a latitude of abuse on one side that might have disgraced the tribunal of Judge LYNCH, while every attempt to reply was literally at the risk of being summarily put down. So openly partial to the defence was the course of Judge WYLIE, that at last the public prosecutor practically threw up the case; and why should he not, when, before his closing argument was finished, he was assured by the Bench, in almost so many words, that the jury were going to acquit the prisoner? The reader may ask what has this to do with negro schools? Not much, directly; but the eruption of WYLIE in this school matter adds another argument—if any were needed—for the reorganization of the court suggested as probable in the dispatch above quoted.

HOW TO DO IT.—We have a suggestion to make to the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph. The next time they try to lay their cable, let them order every living thing, engineers included, from on board the *Great Eastern*, fill her furnaces with coal, point her nose toward Heart's Content, then open the valves and "let her slide." She would stand

a fair chance of reaching her destination in safety, and the attention of the engineers would not "be distracted from their important duties" by untimely conversation.

THE PRUSSIANS WAKING UP.—The agitation in Prussia begins to assume a more serious aspect; and King WILLIAM and his ministers may find it a much more dangerous thing to meddle with a man's dinner than to levy an unconstitutional tax. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back. For years the Prussians have submitted to BISMARCK's tyranny and insolence with a patience which seemed to imply a total want of manly spirit. But they were judged too hastily. They had spirit enough, only they didn't want to show it too soon. They were waiting for a suitable occasion for the grand display, and their patience has received its due reward. The occasion has arrived. Not content with levying unconstitutional taxes, insulting the members of the Legislature in their own hall, and governing the country in direct opposition to the popular will, Herr BISMARCK breaks up a harmless dinner party by military force, and forbids all future demonstrations of the kind. This event causes a most painful impression throughout Germany. Numerous workingmen's societies have held meetings at Berlin and other cities, for the purpose of insisting on the right of public meetings; and the three hostile political parties in Cologne, including even the Ultramontanes, are said to have come to an understanding, with the view of acting together in defence of the position taken by the Liberals. In view of the grave and threatening complications of the Schleswig-Holstein question, and the possible rupture with Austria, it is surprising that the Prussian Ministry do not see the danger of forcing an already disaffected people into open revolution.

"IT'S A POOR RULE THAT WON'T WORK BOTH WAYS."—We respectfully commend this novle maxim to the careful consideration of Major ECKERT, "Assistant Secretary of War, and Superintendent of the Military Lines South of Richmond," &c., &c. A few days ago that official informed us that the pressure of government and private commercial business precluded the forwarding of telegrams to the press over the lines under his control, yet we find that dispatches are permitted to be sent to Southern papers from points within the proscribed limits. To-day, for instance, we get a dispatch from Jackson via New-Orleans, Memphis and Cairo, giving some facts regarding the Mississippi State Convention now in session at the place first named; and this telegram, be it observed, was forwarded to the New-Orleans paper. Why might it not have been sent directly North just as well? Can Major ECKERT tell us? Possibly some electrical law which the scientists under the Major's control have not yet promulgated prevents the currents from running northward as readily as they do in the opposite direction. We should like to be informed upon another point. What rule is observed in forwarding the "private commercial" dispatches which shut off the press from the use of the telegraph in the Southern States? It certainly cannot be that a favored few enjoy this monopoly. If they do not, when will the limit to this "private commercial" business be reached? The public would like to be informed on these points.

IS IT ALL RIGHT, DE SAUTY?—One important item in the telegram from Heart's Content should not be overlooked, viz: "Mr. FIELD is in good health and spirits." But why are we not told *where* Mr. FIELD was located at the latest dates? Did he come to Newfoundland on the *Terrible* or *Galatea?* did he go back to England on the *Great Eastern*, or was he left astride the buoy to which the end of the cable is so loosely attached? Wherever he may be, however, it is satisfactory to know that "Mr. FIELD is in good health and spirits." Meanwhile, how is it with that other fast friend of the Atlantic Cable? Is it all right, DE SAUTY?

A TROUBLESOME COUSIN.—The Emperor of France is obliged to keep a sharp eye on his erratic cousin, whose liberal principles are apt to get the better of imperial discretion. The Prince is now, or was lately, traveling in the south of Ireland, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* learns "that he has been requested by the Emperor to abridge his visit," fearing, it is alleged, that his Ajaccio speech would be made the subject of a political demonstration in his favor. This is warning number two, and according to the press law of France, a third will render the Prince liable to total suppression.

PROFOUND BUT MISTY.—Count BELCREDI, the leader of the reform movement in Austria, in his circular on the new policy of the government, announces that "subjective considerations are to be set aside, and the judicial power is only to be appealed to to give full effect to the laws when an objective appreciation of the case appears worthy of punishment."

NOTES.

—We saw at Randall's Island a little fellow aged fifteen, who a short time since swam from his keeper. He was followed to New-York, where he was found in the Albany boat. Seeing the keeper, he jumped into the water and swam to the Troy boat. He was there caught and given in charge of a policeman. From him he escaped, and swam back to the Albany boat, which he reached as she was leaving the pier. He held on by a stanchion under the guards in front of the paddle, and there he remained twelve hours wet to the skin. While there his head was hit by the paddle and split open. Undaunted, he held on till the boat reached Albany. The telegraph had notified officials there, and in a boat he saw men waiting for him. He took to the water and baffled pursuit for two hours. He was caught, taken back to Randall's Island, and now does a man's work in the shoe shop. He's a smart boy.

—The steamships *Arago* and *Fulton*, which, for several years, have been employed as government transports, are now in process of refitting, preparatory to resuming their places on the line between this port and Havre. Doubtless they will at once find that place in the high favor of the traveling public which they held before the war. The *Arago*, under the superintendence of her experienced Commander, Capt. HENRY A. GADSDEN, is receiving new boilers at the foot of Beach-street, North River, and is to be renovated throughout, regardless of expense. She is comparatively a new vessel, but at the present high prices, it is thought that nothing less than $200,000 will suffice to put her in that elegant condition necessary to a first-class European passenger ship.

—The political cauldron boils in Kings County fiercely. The Democrats are divided as of old; some desire to run for Mayor Mr. ISAAC VAN ANDEN, the proprietor of the *Eagle*. He is an old resident, wealthy, and a Democrat of the hardest kind. Mr. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, likewise a Democrat, has similar aspirations for himself. He has been Mayor once, but at a subsequent trial was beaten by the present incumbent. Of the two he is the weaker. The Republicans are gradually settling on Mr. SAMUEL BOOTH, a Supervisor. He is one of the best known men in the city, has worked hard in the recruiting line, and would make an excellent officer. HENRY L. PIERSON, President of the Brooklyn City Railway, is urged as candidate for Senator in place of DEMAS STRONG.

—In former times, say a few months since, it was the pleasant custom to crowd from eighteen to twenty prisoners into the unventilated omnibus, sheet-iron lined, en route to the Penitentiary. Happily this is changed, and now only fourteen are put in at once. As these are generally drunken, dirty, filthy men, with pipes of fearful tobacco in full blast, and bloated, dissipated, unclean women, with rags soaked in the results of debauchery, and babies loud-voiced with bitter crying—its quite possible that they are comfortable, and that the new arrangement is is an improvement worthy of commendation.

—The *Tribune's* type is given to error. Mr. MCNEELEY, keeper of the Kings County Jail, was recently charged by Mr. JONES with sundry offences. The charges were investigated by the Supervisors. The majority report did not sustain the charges. The minority report, presented by Supervisor CLARK, did. Mr. MCNEELEY was reëlected by a decided vote, and Mr. CLARK's report rejected. The *Tribune* states that Mr. MCNEELEY was ousted from his position, the charges proved, and Mr. CLARK, the Supervisor, chosen keeper. Happy CLARK, unfortunate MCNEELEY, wonderful *Tribune*.

—The Secretary of War has presented to each guest of the government who was present at Fort Sumter on the occasion of raising the old flag on the 14th of April last, a very handsome memento of the interesting visit. The gift consists of three large photographs, admirably executed, showing the ruins of the fort from different points of view, and beneath each picture is beautifully engrossed the name of the donor and the favored guest, with a brief statement of the circumstances connected with the presentation.

—The *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Sun*, copy without credit, portions of the TIMES' version of the Ketchum defalcation. Let them hereafter, when short of matter, or when beaten by a cotemporary, copy as much as they please, but we suggest that they correct the typographical and composing errors which in the haste of preparation are overlooked in the original.

—Hon. MOSES F. ODELL has suddenly become one of the most popular men in the city. Cards of hundreds of his appreciative fellow-citizens already burden his table.

POLITICAL.

New-York Union State Convention.

The Union electors of this State, who supported the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in the prosecution of the war against treason, and all who are in favor of sustaining the administrations of ANDREW JOHNSON and REUBEN E. FENTON are requested to appoint three delegates from each Assembly district to a State Convention to be held at Syracuse on Wednesday, the 20th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate candidates to be supported at the ensuing general election, to fill the following offices, to wit: Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, two Judges of the Court of Appeals and Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1865.

R. F. ANDREWS,	FRANK HISCOCK,
WM. R. STEWART,	B. BROCKWAY,
L. W. JEROME,	C. H. HOPKINS,
CHAS. JONES,	G. J. J. BARBER,
H. D. ROBERTSON,	F. B. FISHER,
J. B. DUTCHER,	W. S. LINCOLN,
H. HARRIS,	C. H. THOMSON,
J. W. FREEMAN,	WM. WASSON,
J. A. COOKE,	J. D. DECKER,
W. M. POTTER,	W. L. SESSIONS,
J. M. STEVENSON,	J. M. SCHERMERHORN,
B. USHER,	BEN. FIELD,

Union State Committee.

Pennsylvania Union State Convention.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The Union State Convention met in the House of Representatives at noon to-day. The convention was called to order by Gen. CAMERON, the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Hon. JOHN CESSNA was elected temporary President.

Committees were appointed on contested seats and permanent organization.

Mr. TODD, of Cumberland, offered the following:

Resolved, That this convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognize the claims of our soldiers on its confidence and gratitude as superior to those of all others, and that, in token of the sincerity of this declaration, it will nominate none as candidates for office except those who have proved their loyalty and patriotism by services in the field against the enemies of the republic.

Mr. STEVENS moved its reference to the Committee on Resolutions, which, after some debate, was modified by instructing the committee to report this afternoon, and then adopted.

A committee, consisting of one from each Senatorial District, was appointed on resolutions.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 4 o'clock.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported H. C. JOHNSON, of Crawford, for President, with a Vice-President from each Senatorial District.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented a report. The resolutions express confidence in the administration of President JOHNSON and indorse his reconstruction policy; compliment Gov. CURTIN and Secretary E. M. STANTON; recommend the confiscation of the property of Southern rebels, amounting to over $10,000 in value, to pay pensions, &c., to the soldiers; advert to the revision of the revenue law, so as to insure protection to American industry; indorse the Monroe doctrine, and maintain the claims of soldiers to offices and posts of profit and honor.

Mr. TODD again offered the resolution submitted by him at the morning session relative to the recognition of soldiers' claims to offices, &c., as a substitute for the one on the same subject presented by the committee. After considerable debate, the substitute was negatived by a vote of 17 yeas against 111 nays.

The resolutions as submitted by the committee were then unanimously adopted.

The convention proceeded to ballot for Auditor-General, which resulted as follows:

Gen. John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery County, 63; John A. Heesland, of Lancaster, 39; B. B. Macomb, of Lawrence, 20; Gen. Charles Albright, of Carbon County, 3; Gen. James S. Selfrid, of Northampton County, 5.

On motion, the nomination of Gen. HARTRANFT was declared to be unanimous.

The following is the balloting for Surveyor-General: Col. Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria County, 92; Gen. James Naglee, of Schuylkill County, 27.

Hon. JAMES CESSNA, of Bedford County, was elected by the convention as Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The members then proceeded to indicate their choice for members of the State Central Committee, after which Gen. HARTRANFT and Col. CAMPBELL, being presented to the convention, made brief addresses.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The Mississippi Convention.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The New-Orleans *Times* has a special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 15th instant, which says:

The Mississippi Convention met on the 8th instant. The ablest and most talented State representatives were present. The following resolutions were offered and carried:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of fifteen to inquire and report to this convention, such alterations and amendments in the Constitution of the State, as may be proper and expedient, to restore the State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and protect its citizens against invasion and domestic rebellion.

Resolved, That two of that committee of fifteen be appointed to inquire into and report to that body such action as is proper to be taken in relation to the Act of Secession adopted and approved Jan. 9, 1861, by a convention of delegates of this State; to report, also, what legislation is necessary to be taken in regard to executive, legislative and judicial measures that have been acted on since the act of secession was passed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The *Times* has the following special dispatch:

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The Mississippi Convention reassembled to-day.

Resolutions were offered to amend the constitution so as to require the Probate Judge of each county to act, by virtue of his office, as Clerk of the county—the present method of transacting the duties appertaining to the Clerk's office being unsatisfactory.

These resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Constitution.

The convention then adjourned, pending the action of the committee appointed yesterday to revise the constitution.

The convention will reassemble to-morrow, when the Committee on the Constitution will make their report.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day.

Resolutions were adopted to sustain the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON; in favor of the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine; opposing a protective tariff, and denouncing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

To-night the members held a caucus to consider the propriety of adjourning the convention over until October.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Sale of Texas Cotton—Our Cavalry Going to the Rio Grande—Letter from the Rebel Gen. Slaughter—Mexican News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The first bale of Texas cotton arrived here to-day, and sold at 51¼ cents per pound.

The Matamoras *Ranche* of the 8th inst. understands that Gen. MERRITT, with 9,000 Federal cavalry, was recently at Austin, Texas, and is now en route to the Rio Grande.

The rebel Gen. SLAUGHTER publishes a letter fully exculpating Gen. MEJIA and the Imperial forces from the charge of assisting the Confederates. He says that not a rifle or a musket ever crossed the Rio Grande, or otherwise entered the Confederacy through the Imperial lines. Being offered some pieces of artillery, he called on Gen. MEJIA to make arrangements to get them into Texas. The latter replied unhesitatingly that he would take active steps to maintain a strict neutrality; consequently the artillery was not purchased.

Goods have advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. in Matamoras.

The defection of Gen. CAVALES and his son from the Liberal cause, and the imprisonment of the latter by the Republican Government, is reported.

Travel on the Rio Grande is now considered safe.

The banditti of CORTINAS are not allowed to smuggle through Brownsville any longer arms and munitions of war.

The New-Orleans cotton market remains without change. Sales to-day, 1,700 bales, at 41c. to 42c. for middling. Sugar dull. Checks on New-York, ⅝ to ¾ per cent. discount.

Gov. HAMILTON has commenced making appointments for the State of Texas.

The report of Col. DEGARMOS' death was premature. It was another person resembling him that died.

The city at this time is unusually lively, and it was never before so prosperous in Summer. The indications point to an unusually successful Fall and Winter business season.

The Connecticut Billiard Championship.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 17.

The fourth contest for the billiard championship of this State and the emblematic golden cue, was played last evening before a fine audience. Many ladies were present on the occasion. The champion, GERSHOM B. HUBBELL, of this city, was again successful by a score of one thousand to nine hundred and fifty-six. The game was very closely contested throughout, as the slight difference in the count of the players shows.

The Hartford Banks.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Aug. 17.

There is not the slightest idea of a run on the banks of this city. They are all in good condition, and have the entire confidence of the community. It is understood that the losses through KETCHUM will be small; or at all events will not be enough to effect the standing or security of any of the banks.

The Battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The battalion of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment left for home, this evening, by the Providence and Stonington route. Their visit has apparently been a very agreeable one.

The Railroad Accident in Connecticut.

NORWICH, Thursday, Aug. 17.

No decision has as yet been rendered by the Railroad Commissioners, who have been investigating the recent accident on the New-London and Northern Railroad.

From Port Royal.

The U. S. steamer *Catalpa*, HOWORTH, Port Royal and Charleston, via Fortress Monroe, 36 hours, arrived yesterday morning.

The *C.* went into commission last August at Philadelphia, and has remained in the South Atlantic Squadron till ordered home. She was the first vessel to pass the obstructions after the evacuation of Charleston, and the second to reach the city, having stopped to plant the stars and stripes on one of the forts; was the first vessel to reach Georgetown, S. C., at its evacuation, and planted the first flag there upon the Court-house. The articles for the capitulation of the town were signed on board, and the public documents and keys of public buildings delivered over to the senior officer then present, Lieut. Commander HENRY.

The following is a list of her officers: Acting Master Commanding, W. L. HOWARTH; A. Ensign and Executive Officer, George E. Wing; Mates, Nathan Brown, J. H. Ricketson; Second Assistant Engineer, Timothy McCarty; Third Assistant Engineers, Nicholas Cassen, John Wells, William Bastaria; Paymaster's Steward, George C. Coffin; Surgeon's Steward, Geo. E. Wells.

Immigration to the South.

From the Richmond Republic, Aug. 8, 1865.

Northern skill and capital are much needed at the South, and when they come will be warmly welcomed, notwithstanding the stories put in circulation by disappointed Northern speculators, who, because they fail to get Southern lands upon their own terms—that is, for almost nothing—publish in the newspapers that there is an universal conspiracy to sell no lands to Yankees. The last Legislature of this State refused to charter the Virginia Land and Immigration Company solely, we believe, from want of time to consider the merits of the scheme. They met to remove the franchise disabilities, and were unwilling, for reasons unnecessary to mention here, to legislate on other matters. Had this company been chartered, it would by this time have been well under way, prepared to offer inducements to immigrants, and, with its agents in the principal cities of the North, to blazon the advantages settlers among us would enjoy, and ready to secure to our State its fair proportion of the immigration that is about to flow into the South. Our next Legislature will assuredly do everything possible to put us on an equal footing with other Southern States in this regard. In the meantime, other States are up and doing.

The North Carolina Land and Immigration Agency at Raleigh, with Gov. HOLDEN at its head, is in full blast, and already one hundred thousand acres of land, with township and city lots, and sites for mills, have been offered to it for sale upon very reasonable terms, owing to the scarcity of ready money in the State. Branch agencies are in process of formation at the North, and the prospect is fair for a very large immigration into North Carolina early in the autumn.

The State of Missouri is making similar efforts, particularly at New-York, where the enormous influx of Germans from abroad offers rich material. But many must be deterred from immigrating to Missouri by the outrages that have recently been committed in that State by over-zealous patriots. Immigrants—foreigners especially—will, the whole South being equally open to them, avoid those States and regions where Judge Lynch is in authority.

Tennessee is also preparing to receive immigrants. A proposition is now before her Legislature, which, should it become a law, as there is little doubt it will, must at once tempt thither thousands in search of homesteads. Citizens of Tennessee, and among them a considerable number of Germans, have already been favored with charter privileges, which have greatly facilitated the settlement of larger or smaller parcels of land. A Dr. SANDEK, of Nashville, has been conspicuous among those engaged in this scheme, and his countrymen are taking note of his efforts in their newspapers and addresses, and are rapidly availing themselves of the advantages he indicates. In Mr. GIERS, of North Carolina, Dr. SANDEK has an energetic coadjutor. Louisiana and Georgia are both agitating the subject of immigration, and Texas gives evidence that she will soon be largely in the same business.

No State can—soil, climate, and the vast area of our uncultivated lands considered—offer greater advantages to emigrants than the State of Virginia, and it only needs that all the facts be properly represented to insure us our full proportion of the human tide that must shortly move southward.

Since the above was written, our attention has been attracted to a circular of the American Union Commission; and we observe that, in the prosecution of the general purpose for which the commission was established, it contemplates, among its specific objects, "the encouragement of a healthful emigration by the publication of trustworthy information as to the character and price of lands." Upon inquiry, we learn further, that the commission, having its central office in New-York City, and branches already organized in Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nashville, Richmond, and other places, desires to obtain and disseminate information on these subjects. It would be well for brokers, agents and others having real-estate to sell, and persons in want of laborers, to communicate with Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, General Secretary American Union Commission, No. 14 Bible House, New-York City. The work of the commission in this particular, undertaken through motives of purest and loftiest patriotism, will, at least for the present, subserve all the purposes of an immigration company.

The Result of Obstinacy.

From the Wilmington Herald.

Gen. AMES, Gen. DUNCAN and Col. DONNELLAN have recently returned from an official visit to Fayetteville and vicinity. From these officers we learn that we were premature in announcing the march of troops to that place. Gen. AMES and company went there with a view of ascertaining the truthfulness of certain reports that have come down here regarding the treatment of colored people in that vicinity. The result of this visit, we are informed, is the substantiation of the fact that the negroes have been cruelly treated by not only civilians but the civil authorities there. Two negroes were tied up and publicly whipped by the Sheriff, on the sentence of a magistrate in the town of Fayetteville. Other negroes were tied to trees and whipped, and then left tied until a storm prostrated the trees, and the poor negroes fell with them, and laid a long time before being relieved. Citizens, too, have presumed to exercise the authority of masters over these people, and punish them at their will with such severity as to them seemed fit. It is even reported that negroes have been killed by the cruelty of those who should be brought to punishment.

All these things are not only contrary to the policy of the government and military orders, but positively forbidden by the laws of the State of North Carolina. *All negroes are now free.* Why will not the people learn this fact and be wise? Because the people of Fayetteville would not admit this fact, they have now got to submit to it by the compulsory power of the bayonet in negro hands. The troops are now under orders to go there. The government *will* enforce its policy. If people will submit willingly, well and good; otherwise they will be compelled to submit.

LETTER FROM O. W. HOLMES.—The Rutland (Vermont) *Herald* says that a few days ago Capt. BEAMAN, of a Vermont regiment, forwarded the handkerchief belonging to O. W. HOLMES, Jr., which he picked up on the Ball's Bluff battlefield, and received the following neat and feeling letter from the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table:"

BOSTON, Aug. 7, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I have just received the handkerchief which you have had the kindness to send, and I return you the most grateful acknowledgments for it. His mother unfolded it, and said, as she read his name, "I marked it." To you it was a curious relic, and as such I can understand that you valued it, and only parted with it from a generous impulse, which is honorable to your feelings. But to us and to our children's children it is, and will be, something more than a relic; it records the baptism of blood of my first-born on one of the most dreadful fields of this hard fought war. My son has the minie bullet which tore his breast on that fatal day. He has the large ball from a spherical case which was dug out of his heel at Fredericksburgh. But this handkerchief, returned after so long an interval, calls up the recollection of that day when he was so near death more vividly than any other memento could do, and will always be precious to him and to all of us.

My son is taking a vacation among the mountains, as I believe I mentioned, but I thank you in his name, as well as in my own, and in that of all our family, for your prompt and cheerful kindness.

Very truly yours, O. W. HOLMES.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE COURTS.—At Essex Market, before Justice MANSFIELD, Policeman HAWES, of the Thirteenth Precinct, appeared with MORITZ MEYERS, whom he had taken into custody for robbing, in the Bowery, near East Houston-street, at about midnight on Wednesday, LEONARD WEIRICH, of No. 275 Bowery. MEYERS is alleged to have been one of a gang of four outlaws, who first knocked WEIRICH to the pavement and then robbed him. Justice MANSFIELD declined to take bail for the prisoner, and committed him for trial....JOHN GRAHAM, JOHN BARRY and CHARLES PETERSON were arrested by Policeman ROBERT CONNER for stealing 100 pounds of sugar from the ship *Young America*, moored at Pier No. 46 East River. The prisoners, on Wednesday night, rowed a boat up the East River, and having made fast to the ship, went about the work of loading the sugar as coolly as though they had been employed by the owners. The three were committed for examination... Officer GEORGE E. TOWNS took JOHN HAYWOOD into custody for entering LEOPOLD LEEMAN'S jewelry-store, at No. 54 Allen-street, and stealing a dozen watches. Mr. LEEMAN stepped out at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, leaving his wife in the store, and HAYWOOD stepped in, seized the watches and fled, but Mrs. LEEMAN'S cry of "Stop thief!" attracted Policeman TOWNS' attention, and the thief, after a sharp chase, was captured. This prisoner also was committed without bail....Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, committed JAMES TAYLOR in default of $2,000 bail to answer the complaint of Mr. ORLANDO C. FORSYTH, Jr., Claim Agent, alleging that recently TAYLOR entered his place, and, pretending that his name was JAMES ALLEN, that he had been sergeant of Company A, Tenth Maine Volunteers, and the government owed him $409 25, sold his alleged claim to the complainant, and received $388 79 therefor. A day or two thereafter Mr. FORSYTH discovered the omission of ALLEN'S signature to two essential papers, and, on meeting him yesterday, desired him to attach his signature to the documents; but ALLEN repudiated the entire transaction, saying that his name was TAYLOR, and not ALLEN. TAYLOR was arrested yesterday by Policeman LAMLEIN, of the Fourteenth Ward, and committed in default of $2,000 bail....On Wednesday night, Mr. PAUL GREENSMITH caught HENRY BURKS with a black leather bag, containing $600 worth of silk goods, which he had stolen from Mr. ARCHIBALD P. BACHMAN'S silk net manufactory, at No. 103 Franklin-street. BURKS had burglariously entered the store through a rear window. He was committed for trial. ....Officers MCCARTHY and FLANNIGAN apprehended GEORGE ANDERSON, and found in his possession $100 worth of silk and cotton goods that he had stolen from Messrs. WOODWARD, ANDERSON & Co.'s warehouse, at No. 41 Worth-street, which he had entered through the scuttle on the roof. This prisoner, also, was committed....Officer LYNG, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, while on duty at Pier No. 34 North River, observed a suspicious-looking man coming off the Hudson steamer *Nukpa*, and on searching him found two fine Marseilles bedquilts and a long linen tablecloth, rolled up tightly and secreted under his coat. He was taken back to the boat, and the Captain (POWERS) fully identified the property as belonging to the steamer. The Captain then went before Justice DOWLING, and he made complaint against the prisoner, who gave his name as GEORGE MARTIN, aged 20, waiter. He was committed for trial, in default of $500 bail....Justice LEDWITH, at Jefferson Market, committed JAMES JAMESON, whom Policeman THOMAS LINDSAY, of the Broadway police, had arrested, upon complaint of Mr. HIRAM HITCHCOCK, of the firm of HITCHCOCK, DARLING & STEVENS, for stealing a white Marseilles counterpane from the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The prisoner, whose attire is seedy genteel, confessed, and said that, being without money, he had taken a room at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and packed the counterpane in his valise, intending to pawn it for a sum sufficient to pay his expenses to Boston, and that on reaching that city he intended to remit the value of the counterpane to the owners. ....Mr. FREDERICK MORNING, of No. 549 Second-avenue, having been with a crowd witnessing a hostile encounter between canine quadrupeds, in Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-streets, on Wednesday night, lost a gold watch and chain, and accused CHARLES ECK of the theft. ECK was taken into custody by Policeman GLEASON, and committed in default of $1,500 bail.

NOTES FROM YESTERDAY MORNING'S POLICE RETURNS.—Detective Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested ISAAC BRENNAN, alias "Butler," and WM. KELLY, alias "Little Sport," on Wednesday night, having in their possession a quantity of silverware, which they were endeavoring to sell, and which is supposed to have been stolen. The property consists of a whole tea set, forks, knives, spoons, &c. Two small goblets bear the inscription, "Presented to WM. H. EBBETT, by his grandfather, WM. EBBETT." Some of the other articles are marked "Hudson," and some "P." They are valued at $200.....MINA GERSTEN, a German maid of 25, took a dose of laudanum at her abode, at No. 20 Fifth-street, on Wednesday evening, intending to commit suicide.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE SHOOTING OF A BURGLAR IN HOBOKEN—HE ADMITS HAVING OPERATED FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.—The examination of the English burglar, who was shot in the shoulder by Capt. DAVIS while attempting to escape, took place before Recorder AVERY, of Hoboken, yesterday forenoon. The property found in his possession, consisting of silk dresses, velvet goods, linen under-garments, furs and other articles, valued at $285, were identified by Mr. HENRY C. BOGART as his property, it having been taken from his residence on Palisade-avenue, during the absence of the family on Tuesday night. The Recorder committed the prisoner to the county jail to await trial at the October term. While on the way to the county jail, the prisoner became communicative, and stated to Capt. DAVIS that he had been a professional thief for the past thirteen years, but had never before been caught, and he would not now be in custody, had not the leaden messenger overtaken and disabled him.

ABDUCTION OF A WOMAN AT ELIZABETH—CRIES OF MURDER HEARD.—About 10 o'clock on Tuesday night last, the inhabitants residing in Jersey-street, West Elizabeth, were startled by cries of "Murder!" and on going to the door, a covered wagon, with a single horse attached, was seen going up the street at a rapid rate, which apparently contained three men and a woman, the latter calling for assistance. As the party approached the railroad crossing, a gentleman and lady, who were riding in a buggy on a side street, heard the cries for help, and immediately made chase, calling on the neighbors for assistance as they passed along the road. After some little time another gentleman came up with a horse and wagon, and joined in the pursuit; but, it being very dark, they were unable to overtake the unknown parties, who were provided with a fleet animal. What became of them is not known, but the affair has created quite an excitement in Elizabeth, and the Chief of Police of that place is making every effort to ferret out the mystery.

ON THE RAMPAGE.—On Wednesday evening, a woman named BRIDGET BURNS, while wild from the effects of liquor, conducted herself in a most disorderly manner in Hamilton-square, and flourishing a large knife, threatened to take the life of any one attempting to approach her. She was finally captured by a couple of policemen, who disarmed her and with much difficulty conveyed her to the police-station. Yesterday morning, BRIDGET was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, who imposed a fine and banished her from the city.

MARCUS L. WARD CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A largely-attended meeting of citizens of Hoboken was held at Harmonia Hall on Wednesday night, for the purpose of forming a "Marcus L. Ward Campaign Club." The following-named gentlemen were elected permanent officers: President, BRADLEY H. BALDWIN; Vice-Presidents, Andrew Fletcher, Charles Wehle and Gustavus Perrez; Recording Secretary, Wm. A. Macy; Corresponding Secretary, S. R. Koehler; Treasurer, Wm. A. Palmer.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Some time during Wednesday night an attempt was made by burglars to effect an entrance to the residence of J. D. HUNTER, No. 256 Grove-street, Jersey City, by boring holes in the rear basement shutter, but from some cause they left without accomplishing their object. The only occupant of the house was the servant girl, the family being absent in the country. On the night previous, the clothes-line in the yard of the same house was robbed.

DISEASE AMONG HORSES.—Diphtheria prevails to a considerable extent among horses in Hudson County. Several animals have died in Jersey City and Bergen within a few days past. The disease appears to be contagious, and there is said to be no known remedy for it.

SMASH-UP ON THE RAILROAD.—On Wednesday night an empty peach train of forty-four cars was thrown from the track at Dean's Pond, on the New-Jersey Road, by the displacement of a switch. Some of the cars were badly smashed up, and the engine was considerably damaged.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, Lowell; Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell; Edmund Rice, Minnesota; Col. W. Crook, Minnesota; Major-Gen. A. V. Hover, Indiana; Gen. J. G. Hazard, U. S. V.; Hon. F. C. Sherman, Chicago; Gen. O. M. Gviatt, Cleveland, and Gen. E. W. Leavenworth, Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. J. W. Porter, U. S. A.; Judge S. B. Moore, Pa.; Judge E. Detrick, Nevada; Hon. Haller Kilbourn, Ind., and J. H. Ardinger, Mo., at the Metropolitan Hotel.

T. Buchanan Read, Cincinnati, is at the Hoffman House.

Major Hall and F. R. Daldy, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Maj. Hauffmann and Lieut. Wolff, Denmark, and S. Kraponest, Russia, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Dr. V. C. King and wife, New-Orleans, are at the Everett House.

Edward Dawner, Manchester, England, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the weakest hair; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. It is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Those who suffer from liver complaints may rely upon the RED JACKET BITTERS, because they derive from its anti-bilious properties immediate and certain relief when all the usually prescribed remedies have proved useless.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs, initial and fancy patterns, a great variety; also, Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, latest styles, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway.

Attention is Called to Knox & Corrister's Fluting Machine, No. 748 Broadway. It is simple, easy to operate, and never out of repair, and will do the work of hours in a few minutes.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter, in every conceivable style, neat, suitable, executed in the best manner only, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye 50 cents black or brown.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss and Bandage Institute has removed to No. 542 Broadway. Silk elastic stockings, elastic belts, shoulder-braces, &c. constantly on hand. A lady attendant. Open till 9 P. M.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine. No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FORCE—WHEELER.—In this city, by Rev. Dr. Wm. E. Eigenbrodt, THOMAS S. FORCE, of this city, and SUSAN A. WHEELER, of Westport, Conn.

GISBURNE—MACKEY.—In this city, on Thursday, Aug. 17, by Rev. Wm. Reid, Mr. JNO. R. GISBURNE, of Washington, D. C., and Miss ANNIE HALSTEAD MACKEY, of New-York. No cards.

MORRIS—BETTNER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 16, by Rev. Dr. Hawkes, Lieut. ARTHUR MORRIS and ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of the late James E. Bettner.

MURRAY—BEAM.—At Pompton, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 16, by Rev. E. Rowland, of Goshen, N. Y., Mr. GEORGE W. MURRAY, of New-York, and Miss HELEN BEAM, daughter of John V. Beam, Esq.

PAINE—JONES.—In Sheboygan, Wis., on Thursday, Aug. 10, by Rev. C. W. Camp, Brevet-Col. W. H. PAINE, A. D. C., and Miss KITTIE JONES, both of Sheboygan.

WALSH—DEALL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 16, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Mr. Embury, of Plainfield, N. J., FRANK E. WALSH, of Mamaroneck, and MARY A. DEALL, of this city.

DIED.

ASHBY.—In New-York, on Thursday, Aug. 17, Mrs. LAURA C. ASHBY, aged 32 years, of Walden, Orange County, and daughter of the late Dr. Nathaniel Miller, Fire-place, Long Island.

CORSE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 16, after a short illness, in the 23d year of her age, KATE C. HICKS, wife of Frederick A. Corse.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her mother, Mrs. Jackson Hicks, of Newtown, L. I., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday next, the 18th inst., from her late residence, on Jamaica-av., corner of Monroe-st., Flushing, L. I., nearly opposite the railroad depot. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 11¼ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CURRAN.—At Newport, on Thursday morning, Aug. 17, Mrs. MARY CURRAN, for the past 24 years a faithful nurse in the family of Dr. Willard Parker.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIS.—At Easton, Penn., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, Dr. CHARLES DAVIS, in the 68th year of his age.

Services at his late residence Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and from the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited, without further notice.

EMANUEL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 16, of diphtheria, FREDDIE, son of Michael and Frances Emanuel, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 417 State-st., on Friday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

FOSTER.—In this city, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, CHARLES W. FOSTER, in the 60th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 15 West 16th-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FORD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, at Stockholm, N. J., HORACE FORD.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 18th inst., at the Newfoundland Church, at 11 A. M.

JENKINS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at Rhinebeck, HENRY T. JENKINS, Jr., aged 18 years and 20 days.

Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 34 East 19th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

LAMBERTSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 17, PRINCE ALLEN, only child of Adrianna and Andrew J. Lambertson, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Henry M. Burtis, 12th-st., near 3d-av., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LABRON.—At St. Thomas, W. I., on Friday, July 7, of yellow fever, BENJAMIN HARGREAVE LABRON, of Leeds, England, aged 25 years, only son of John Labron, Esq., and nephew of the late Joseph Sands, Esq., of New-York.

MILLER.—In Delaware County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, ANNIE RAMSAY, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth L. Miller, aged 5 years, 3 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 100 West 22d-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MORGAN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 16, WILLIAM MORGAN, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

NICHOLS.—On Thursday, Aug. 17, DEBORAH ANN, wife of Edwin Nichols.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, Samuel S. Thorp, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 141 Allen-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

O'SULLIVAN.—On Thursday, Aug. 17, JAMES THOMAS, infant son of Dr. R. J. and Anna B. O'Sullivan.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 135 Avenue B, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

POWERS.—At Woodstock, near Harlem, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Aug. 17, CHARLES POWERS, late of Carroll Park, Brooklyn, aged 44 years, 9 months and 8 days.

Particulars of funeral to-morrow.

RAE.—On Thursday, Aug. 17, MARIA HUTCHISSON, wife of Matthew S. Rae, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of her son, Wm. S. Rae, 6th-st., Roseville, Newark, N. J. Interment at Morrisania, N. Y.

RUNYON.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 17, EMILIE MERCEIN RUNYON, infant daughter of Charles and Isabelle R. Runyon.

Funeral this afternoon from the residence of Mrs. C. F. Randolph, Buena Vista-av., Yonkers. Train leaves 30th-st. at 11 A. M.

SLAYBACK.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 17, at Staten Island, JENNIE, daughter of John D. and Jennie E. Slayback, aged 4 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her grandfather, Dr. E. Fields, No. 42 Charlton-st., this (Friday) evening, Aug. 18, at 8 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. O. H. Perry, the Consul of the United States at Canton, of the death, on the 29th day of June, 1864, at that place, of HENRY P. VROOMAN.

Information has also been received at this department from Mr. J. C. A. Wingate, the Consul of the United States at Swatow, of the death, on the 9th of March last, at that place, of DAVID YOUNG LAW. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by addressing this department.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, of the death, on the 21st day of May last, at Ningpo, of Mr. JOHN W. BUTLER, a native of Ireland, and for some time a resident of New-York City. The legal representatives of the deceased may obtain further information regarding his death and estate left by him by addressing this department.

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THE HOUSTON TELEGRAPH, PUBLISHED at Houston, Texas, has the largest circulation of any newspaper west of the Mississippi, and south of St. Louis. Terms:
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Shorter times in proportion. Trade being about to reopen with Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, &c., merchants and manufacturers of the Northern cities, who desire to make or renew acquaintances there, will consult their interest by publishing their advertisements in the *Telegraph*.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BOSTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 19th day of August, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY are prepared to supply families with their milk, from wagons, every morning, (Sundays excepted, as it will keep over from Saturday) at 40 cents per quart, on a basis of 8 cents a quart for pure milk. We are also ready to supply shippers and others with our preserved condensed milk, the best in the market. For particulars see our circulars at our office.
WHITE, BROS. & CO., No. 107 4th-av.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the Continent of Europe, via Brest and Havre, per steamer LAFAYETTE, will close at this office on FRIDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
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FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 1,894, dated July 18, 1865, for $2,000, issued and payable to order of Ferdinand Goldstein, and indorsed by Ferdinand Goldstein and F. H. Gersenheimer. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificate, payment of same having been stopped and application made to the bank to issue a duplicate of said lost certificate. All persons interested are called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued in place of the lost one.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 4 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

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This Company, having in operation Branch Offices in London and Liverpool, with a special deposit of Cash Capital in the hands of its London Bankers, issues Policies on Cargoes of Cotton, Flour, and other merchandise from ports in the United States to any port in the world; risks to be binding from time of mailing letter of advice, or other notice, at the port of shipment. Certificates will be issued, when desired, payable to order in sterling, gold or currency, at London or New-York; the same being conditional bills of exchange, payable in case of loss, to the holders of the certificates, and convenient to be attached to, and transmitted with, the bills of lading of the property insured.

The Company returns 75 per cent. of its annual profits to policy holders, (amounting last year to 40 per cent. on the premium,) but a cash discount, if desired, will be made in lieu of scrip; reducing the net premiums to the lowest rate of responsible companies in Europe or America.

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Messrs. John Munroe & Co....Paris.
William Iselin, Esq....Havre.
Michiels Loos, Esq....Antwerp.
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issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

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PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF
$100, $500 and $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,
AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NORTH BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 14, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A corporation with the name of BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, has been formed by the persons holding a majority in amount of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage upon the Western Vermont Railroad, and that the articles of association of said corporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 1st day of August, A. D., 1865, and a copy thereof was filed and recorded in the offices of the clerks of each of the counties through which the said railroads passes, to wit: The Counties of Bennington and Rutland, on the 2d day of the same August.
T. W. PARK, President.
G. W. HARMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, August 11, 1865.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BANK, Corning, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Mercantile Bank, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO. STOCK, ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, WANTED at the highest market rates. Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

$30,000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years on improved property in this city; parties having that amount of their own to lend will address S. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL....$1,000,000
ASSETS AUG. 1, 1865....$1,312,000

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable on demand.

Also, a scrip dividend to dealers entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending July 31, 1865, of THIRTY PER CENT., certificates for which will be issued Oct. 15, 1865.

Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable Oct. 15, 1865.

Interest on the new capital at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from date of payment of final installment to Aug. 1, 1865, is also payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their *Second* Quarterly Dividend of Three Per Cent., in Gold, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the following Dividends, out of the profits of the past year, viz.:

1. A Cash Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders on demand.

2. A Scrip Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on the earned participating premiums of the past fiscal year, (said earned participating premiums being $218,000;) the scrip certificates to be ready for delivery on and after Oct. 1.

3. An Interest Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on outstanding scrip, payable on and after Oct. 1, all free of government tax. By order.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL CO.,
ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable at the office of the company on and after Sept. 1. Transfer books closed from 25th inst. to 2d proximo.
G. S. COMSTOCK,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, O., Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDENDS OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid in stock on the first and second preference stock of this company, on and after this date, at the office of "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," transfer agents in New-York, and at this office, payable to stockholders of the 1st of July.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will close on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their SIXTH Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 119 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON-FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 28, for the supply of CAST-IRON WATER-PIPE of the following dimensions, viz.:

For 339 straight pipes, each 12 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 70 straight pipes, each 9 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 80 straight pipes, each 6 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter. In all, 2,675 tons (of 2,240 pounds each) of pipe of 6 feet internal diameter.

Also for 7,300 lineal feet straight pipe of 20 inches internal diameter.

Also for 5,200 lineal feet straight pipe of 12 inches internal diameter.

18,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 6 inches internal diameter.

3,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 4 inches internal diameter, and

32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

Separate proposals will be received for the whole of the six-feet pipe, or the whole of the twenty-inch pipe, or for all the other pipe and special castings. Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the supply to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering. Forms for the bids and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, August fifteen, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements viz: sewers, in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Hammond-streets; in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet east; in Fifty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point five hundred and twenty-feet east; in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in Hanover-square and Pearl-streets, between Wall-street and Old Slip, and in Sixty-first-street, from a point five hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; and Stone Block Pavements in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; in Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Twenty-sixth-street, between Madison and Lexington-avenues. Each proposal must be indorsed on its envelope with the title of the work for which it is offered, also with name of bidder, and the date of offering.

Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to the contract clerk at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park.)
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT— TO BRASS FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-cocks," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 28, for the supply of
1,500 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ½-inch brass stop-cocks.
25 1-inch brass stop-cocks.
Forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

SURE CURE FOR CORNS—WITHOUT PAIN or incumbrance.—E. J. H. GARDNER, Corn Extractor; warranted to cure in five weeks; ease given immediately; 50c. box. Can be had at No. 599 Broadway, Room No. 18, second floor.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.

For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the

Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M

Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO.

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 600 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 537 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12, 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 788 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 486 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 29, 1865.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:—Sir:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in place of Chauncey M. Depew.
A Comptroller, in the place of Lucius Robinson.
A Treasurer, in the place of George W. Schuyler.
An Attorney-General, in the place of John Cochrane.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William B. Taylor.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William J. Skinner.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Gaylord J. Clarke.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Hiram Denio.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Frederick A. Tallmadge.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of John K. Porter, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry R. Selden, whose term (for which he was elected) expires on the 31st day of December, 1871.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in place of Daniel P. Ingraham, whose term of office will expire on the last of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of James Moncrief and Anthony L. Robertson;
A Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;
Two Supervisors, in the place of James Davis and John R. Briggs;
A Justice for the Marine Court, in the place of Henry Alker;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 325 of Laws of 1865, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An Act to provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose, and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five," for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chapter 325.
AN ACT

To provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose; and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Passed April 7, 1865; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. To provide the means of paying all bounties authorized by law to be paid by this State to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, and to provide the means of reimbursing cities, counties and towns for bounties paid by them to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes; so far as the bounties so paid by them are authorized by a law of this State, to be reimbursed or refunded to them, a debt of this State is hereby created and authorized to be contracted, which debt shall be for the single object of paying, reimbursing and refunding the said bounties.

SEC. 2. The debt hereby created and authorized to be contracted shall not exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars, and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax, to pay the interest on the said debt, as such interest falls due, which said direct annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And to create a sinking fund for the payment of said debt, there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, in the space of twelve years from the time of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created and contracted under and by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the Comptroller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State, in such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto attached for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, half yearly, on the first days of July and January, in each year, until the principal thereof is payable, at such place in the City of New-York as shall seem meet to him, and the whole principal shall be payable in such place in New-York City as the Comptroller shall deem meet, in twelve years from the passage of this act. The bonds to be issued by the Comptroller, under the provisions of this act, shall be disposed of by the Comptroller as follows: First, he shall, as soon as may be after the approval of this act by the people, issue at par to the holders of any of the revenue bonds of this State, which, under the provisions of any law of this State, shall have been theretofore issued by him to raise moneys for the payment of the bounties specified in the first section of this act, or to reimburse, or refund to cities, counties, or towns the bounties paid by them, as specified in the first section of this act, so much of the bonds authorized by this act as shall equal in amount the revenue bonds of this State which shall have heretofore been issued by him, as aforesaid. Second, he shall then, as to the remainder of the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, before disposing of them or any of them, advertise for proposals for the same, and shall open the proposals and award the same to the highest bidder, at a rate not less than par, which advertising and disposition shall be according to the provisions of law now existing.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form, for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to pay bounties," or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay bounties." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot, and shall be indorsed, "Act in relation to bounties."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election the inspectors thereof shall, immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at fullength, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State Debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips, in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. This act shall become a law when it is ratified by the people in pursuance of the constitution and the provisions thereof.

SEC. 8. Sections eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five are hereby repealed.

Yours, respectfully,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, } ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.—Aug. 2, 1865.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless duly authorized to do so by the Sheriff. Laws of 1860, chap. 480.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

U. S. MUSTERING AND DISBURSING OFFICE,
No. 25 ST. MARK'S-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all just and proper claims for expenses incurred in recruiting volunteers must be immediately presented at this office for adjustment.
NATHANIEL PRIME,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.,
Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s.
Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

MISCARRIED—AN ARMY VALISE, BELONGing to the late Gen. Winthrop. It was forwarded from City Point, Va., on or about the 15th of April last, by Adams' Express Co. Any information respecting the same will be suitably rewarded on applying to GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO., No. 49 Exchange-place.

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED without publicity; other good cases prosecuted on liberal terms. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

BOURBON WHISKY WANTED—200 BBLS. in exchange for valuable real estate. Would pay part cash. Address W., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 3 Washington-st., near Reade.

DRY GOODS.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo[rk]

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomotive Engines, five (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton agent, about

1,000 BALES NEW-ORLEANS AND NORTH CAROLINA COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and can be seen in bale at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and at No. 15 State-st.

Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
WHISKY AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 2 Bridge-st., near State-st.,
161 BARRELS RECTIFIED WHISKY,
25 BARRELS BOURBON WHISKY.
Samples at my office, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at No. 2 Bridge-st.
Sale positive. Terms, cash. By order
Col. H. F. CLARKE,
A. C. G. S., United States Army.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7, 1865.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at Warehouse on G-st., above 21st-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.:
FIFTY-TWO MEDICINE WAGONS,
which have been used in the government service.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from sale.
Terms—Cash in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF BARGES,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Pier No. 55 North River, foot of Hammond-st., the following barges, viz.:
E. R. LAMB, 117 tons.
THOMAS CLARKSON, 120 tons.
WM. BAXTER, 110 tons.
Terms cash at time of sale.
By order of Gen. VAN VLIET, Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEP., COR. WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, ——, 1865.

SALE OF HAY PRESSES, &C.

Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Pier No. 52 North River, six hay presses and fixtures, no longer required by the government.
Terms, cash in government funds.
The property to be removed within three days after sale.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16, 1865.

The sale of medicine wagons, advertised for Friday, 18th inst., is postponed until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, inst.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon United States Army, Medical Purveyor.

AUCTION NOTICE—WE WILL INCLUDE IN our sale of hardware, cutlery, &c.,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 18,
at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 Beekman-st.,
200 ARMY REVOLVERS.
Catalogues with full particulars of sale ready early Friday morning.
J. E. HALSEY & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 55 Beekman-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.
WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm on the 1st day of March last.
BALL, BLACK & CO.

WATER WHEELS.—THE HELICAL JONVAL TURBINE, by J. E. STEVENSON, Hydraulic Engineer. Patentee and manufacturer, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium, and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE's superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—*Irenæus*, *N. Y. Observer*, *July* 13, 1865.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own special supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON
CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,
will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.—A good location for the board and tuition of young children, of both sexes, may be found by application to Messrs. E. B. KINGSBURY, No. 155 South-st.; R. C. LAYTON, No. 117 Front-st.; A. A. GOOLD, No. 187 Bowery, and H. E. RUSSELL, No. 27 Wall-st.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 909 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

TO PRINCIPALS.—THE TEACHER OF Natural Sciences, (Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy,) in one of the Chartered Colleges of this city, is open for engagement in private institutions during the coming season. Address M., care of Messrs. Luhme & Co., No. 550 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BOOK-KEEPING, PENmanship, &c., at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway. All who enter their names prior to Sept. 1, will secure their instruction for the Fall at the half prices of the Summer term.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, Jr., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for twelve boys; location retired and beautiful; terms moderate; reopens Sept. 6. Address LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Allentown, Penn., with chartered privileges and superior advantages, re-opens Sept. 5. For circulars address REV. M. L. HOFFORD, A.M. President.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5. West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6; at home after Aug. 30. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. —The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

PRIVATE TUTOR.
Prof. E. TELLERING, No. 819 Broadway, established 1852, will be happy to receive daily, Saturdays excepted, *one or two* young men of good habits, wishing thoroughly to acquire from a *private tutor*, *French*, *Latin*, *English grammar* and *composition*, (in which so many remain deficient,) *history*, *geography*; also *German* and *Greek*, if required. Particulars on application.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES
in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley."
BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the method of Instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.
Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College.
NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—*Springfield Republican*, *June* 21, 1865.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President,
Springfield, Mass.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENglish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars apply as above.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN GERMAN, BY Mr. WOLTMANN, either at his own or at the pupil's residence. Terms moderate. No. 156 Waverley-place.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A GRADUATE OF NEW-ENGLAND University, accustomed to instruct in the various branches usually taught in our best colleges, desires a suitable situation; can instruct in bookkeeping and military tactics if required; would lease school property if suitably located. Address TEACHER, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

ADDRESS ALL APPLICATIONS FOR teachers, schools or pupils, to the "AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 486 Broadway, N. Y." *Teachers wanted* for all branches to fill vacancies in SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES, also to report opportunities for other *members*.

WANTED—IN A DAILY MISSION SCHOOL, A female teacher competent to give instruction in the rudiments of English education and in vocal music. Apply by letter, or in person, to No. 25 West 41st-st., New-York City.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDucate children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as French teacher in a school; has had long experience in teaching and can give good references. Address D. B., Leicester, Mass.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANOFORTES.—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

NINE PIANO-FORTES, ONE MELODEON and one Harp to let, at $3, $3 50, $4, $5, $6, $7 50 and $8 a month; or for sale at $65, $95, $125, $175, $250, $350 and $395 each. Music taught in a few lessons, and pianos tuned by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 188 Grand-st., corner of Mulberry-st.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADWAY—Piano-forte Manufacturers.—Pianos, organs and melodeons at wholesale and retail.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser, by WM. EARL, M. D. 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to invest this amount in a manufacturing or other legitimate business; is competent to attend to office, outside traveling, or general management of a business of fair proportions; references exchanged. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERES in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., B No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line FOR BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers, Tri-Weekly, FOR BOSTON, DIRECT, VIA LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, Aug. 19
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY, 18th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

LAFAYETTE	A. BOCANDI	FRIDAY	Aug. 18
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY	Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
First Cabin $100 00
Second Cabin 55 00
Steerage 32 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 19
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 23
ETNA	SATURDAY	Aug. 26

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 9th September, SATURDAY, 7th October.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 1 .... NEW-YORK .... TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16 .... OCEAN QUEEN .... SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.
The fast A No. 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 23d of August; has superior accommodations for passengers, and will land her freight on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, will sail on FRIDAY, August 18, and the EVENING STAR, L. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY WEEKLY LINE.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. BAKER, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.
No. 141 Broadway.
The ATLANTA follows, leaving here on the 26th.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States Mail steamships
NEVADA, CARPENTER;
UNITED STATES, SHERE;
AMERICA, LINDT;
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN.
The NEVADA
will leave foot of Canal-st. North River, SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
The UNITED STATES will follow WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

NORTH CAROLINA.
EDENTON, PLYMOUTH, WILLIAMSTON AND HAMILTON.
Freight for the above points can be shipped per steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE, leaving every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, and will be forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, Mr. S. C. ELLIOTT, free of charge, by steamers direct from Norfolk to those points.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
The ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 26.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The favorite and elegant side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WILLIAM H. WEST, Commander,
having been fitted and furnished in the handsomest manner, will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship CUMBERLAND, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The MONEKA will leave on her regular day, THURSDAY, Aug. 24.
Agents at Charleston—ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage $35
The new and fast sailing steamship
ZODIAC, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
VICKSBURGH .... Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
KALORAMA .... Capt. JOS. DENTY.
GENERAL CUSTER .... Capt. ROSE.
The steamship
KALORAMA
will sail SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch on the 26th of August at noon,
The A 1 steamer FLAG, G. W. BROWN, Master, from pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $50. SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $30. Freight 25 cents per foot. Large lots by agreement. Insurance guaranteed and effected at the lowest rates. Consignments forwarded at cost. Charges advanced. Apply at No. 177 West corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship METEOR, Capt. KEMBLE, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The REPUBLIC follows on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain. ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
BRITANNIA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 26.
CALEDONIA .... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENTS CAN be made for a well-furnished front room, by the 1st of September; first-class board and home comforts offered; table well furnished. Also, two rooms for adults can be negotiated for immediately. References exchanged. No. 119 Waverley-place, near Washington-square.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENTS CAN be made for the half of an elegant unfurnished house, and a private table, by a family of adults willing to pay liberally. Address VYSE, until September, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE family, for a gentleman and wife, above 4th-st. and West of 3d-av.; terms to be reasonable; references exchanged. Address L. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.
C. SCHUMANN.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PROMISSORY NOTE DATED BALTImore, July 1, 1865, drawn by S. E. Hooper in favor of J. G. Loane, at 60 days, for $300—indorsed by J. G. Loane and G. C. Charles. All persons are warned not to negotiate said note, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it with Mr. O'MALLEY, No. 192 Mulberry-st.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY afternoon, in Broadway, between Wall and Ann sts., a large envelope, containing two city bonds and other memoranda; the bonds are of no value to any one but the rightful owner. The finder will receive the above reward on returning the envelope and contents to KELLOGG & PARKER, No. 1 Wall-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 39,174, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book, on the 18th day of August, 1865. JOHN BREWER, Depositor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½.
The Grand Fairy and Comic Pantomime, the
WITCH OF THE BLACK CAVERN; OR, THE GOLDEN PILLS OF MAGIC.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS. MISS ANNA SWAN, the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH,
will appear, for the
FIRST TIME IN PANTOMIMIC CHARACTER.
CHARACTER DANCE by Miss EMMA SHELL.
COMIC DANCE ON STILTS by Master TIMOTHY.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
THE LION-HEARTED
TALLEEN BROTHERS,
together with
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
ON THE AERIAL BARS.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

FEMALE BLONDIN.
Mlle. JOSEPHINE DEVANIER, the queen of the tight-rope, will make her last grand tight-rope ascension at the Elm Park Pleasure Grounds, north shore Staten Island, on FRIDAY, Aug. 18, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Will also perform other truly astonishing feats. A good band of music in attendance. The steamers *Thomas Hunt* and *Pomona* will leave Pier No. 19, foot of Dey-st., at 9, 10:30 A. M., and 12:30, 2 and 4 P. M. Boat returns at 5:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Coxsens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 23, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 7 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 8:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Loug Branch.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.
New Line Between New-York and Long Branch.
The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves pier foot Barclay-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Returning, the line leaves Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M.
This line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M. 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

1,000 TESTIMONIALS.—DR. VAN VLECK, No. 175 6th-av., administers nitrous oxide gas, made fresh every day, and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge. Unusual inducements to those ordering teeth now.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD OR BISCUIT, get the Boston Compressed Yeast. It never fails. Try it. GEO. N. SMITH, Agent, 346 Greenwich-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF THE TALENTED
YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
FRIDAY, AUG. 18,
Last night but one of
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
which must be withdrawn, notwithstanding its astonishingly great success, in order to make way for other novelties that have been for some time in preparation.
This evening will be performed Dion Boucicault's greatest Irish drama, entitled
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, and the following magnificent distribution of characters:
Myles-na-Coppaleen, with songs, "The Lads that Live in Ireland," and "Limerick is Beautiful," and Macgillicuddy's Jig,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
Danny Mann .... Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom .... Mr. Chas. Fisher
Corrigan .... Mr. John Nunan
Hardress Cregan .... Mr. J. E. Whiting
Eily O'Connor, with songs, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow" ... Miss Ione Burke
Mrs. Cregan .... Mrs. Farren
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh" .... Mrs. Jennings
Sheelah Mann .... Mrs. John Sefton
In rehearsal, the popular Irish Comedy, by Tyrone Power, entitled
BORN TO GOOD LUCK,
in which Mr. Bryant will appear, for the first time, as
PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK
CONCLUDES AT 10:40.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY
TO OVERFLOWING.
FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 18, AND
EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
THIRTY-FOURTH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
As ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS.
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, Aug. 19, commencing at ONE O'CLOCK P. M.,
SECOND GRAND MATINEE
OF
ARRAH NA POGUE,
Seats secured six days in advance.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL,
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Immense success. Hundreds unable to procure seats.
HALL FILLED WITH THE ELITE OF NEW-YORK.
SIGNOR BLITZ, JR.,
The favorite Magician and Ventriloquist, with his
100 LEARNED CANARY BIRDS.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

LELAND OPERA HOUSE,
SARATOGA.
This house may be obtained for Opera, Drama or Concerts, by the night or week.
LELAND BROS., Union Hotel, Saratoga,
or Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

PROF. LOWE AND HIS ARMY BALLOON at Central Park every day and evening. An opportunity is afforded to all to ascend and view the city and surroundings at an elevation of 1,000 feet, by means of strong cables.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; I will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,369 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Protection and Free Trade.

CLEVELAND, O., Monday, Aug. 14, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With no intention of engaging in a lengthy discussion, with your correspondent "WILLIAM WOOD," upon the respective merits of protection and free trade, I yet desire room in your columns for a few words, in reply to portions of his communication of the 5th inst.

I agree with "WILLIAM WOOD" that "all taxes and duties are in themselves evils;" but government must have the means from some source, for the discharge of their own functions, and those who enjoy the protection of the law must supply them. There is doubt, neither about the existence of the obligation, or of our inability to escape it.

At this point, however, commences our controversy with the advocates of free trade, on the question of method. Whether the revenue policy of the government shall be such as will give to foreign interests the control of our markets, or whether it shall be one that will discriminate in favor of our own. Now, "WILLIAM WOOD," on the ground that free trade is of universal application, assumes that all discriminating duties are illogical and wrong, and that the government that imposes them, "steps out of its legitimate sphere, because it thereby fosters one particular species of industry at the expense of another." If this be true, and such be the effect of duties, discriminating in favor of our own industry, it would be recognized as a valid objection. But we deny that discriminating duties operate thus unfairly. We hold that the various branches of our home industry have a *common interest* in this matter; that their natural free relations are such as to render them, not antagonistic, but friendly and helpful to each other; that if discriminating duties bring prosperity to the manufacturer, the farmer and the mechanic share the advantage in proportion to capital invested, equally with him; and we insist, and we are ready to prove the position by facts, developed under the operation of our revenue laws at different periods, that inordinate profits to the manufacturer, are always immediately checked by the competition that they inevitably produce, so that the farmer and the mechanic soon receive the wares of the manufacturer at the lowest possible prices, and in some cases, the competition has brought prices down below the duty. And yet in the face of these facts free trade never falters, but takes up the old refrain, that "protection enriches the manufacturer at the expense of the consumer." "Fosters one branch of industry at the expense of another."

We need hardly allude to the additional interest which the farmer and the mechanic have in the prosperity of the manufacturer, from the fact that it creates a home market, at enhanced prices, for the labor of the mechanic and the produce of the farm.

No. The manufacturing interests of this country have no interest in this question that is not common to the other great branches of our industry. They prosper or decline together. And our history furnishes many illustrations in proof of their absolute mutual dependence, and community of interest. It is because we realize these things here at the North-west that we have ceased to be alarmed or disturbed by the old free-trade outcry against manufactures whenever the revenue laws have been so modified as to give protection. Farmers and mechanics, as we are principally in this region, we have learned by hard experience what the stopping of mill-wheels and the putting out of furnace fires means. We know what it is to have no home market for our produce and our skilled labor; to sell corn for ten cents, and wheat for twenty-five cents per bushel, and then with our own manufacturers driven out of our own markets to be asked to pay the foreign manufacturer his own price for goods.

We advocate protection on the very ground that it will foster *a varied industry.* The inevitable effect of the opposite policy is to contract the scope of our industry, exclude it from some of its most profitable fields, and make us an agricultural dependency of foreign manufacturers. What that means, we know from the history of those nations whose policies have discouraged a varied industry upon their own soil, and who have persisted in exporting their own raw products. The result has always been exhaustion of the soil, then poverty and weakness.

But one of the effects of a protective policy is to diminish the exportation of our raw products, and insure their conversion upon our own soil. This will stay that process of deterioration and exhaustion of the soil, which has already largely diminished the annual yield per acre of the cereals in the States of New-York and Ohio.

It will also tend to enhance the price of the raw material to the foreign manufacturer, at the same time that he loses the control of our markets. The result of this is, that his business declines, and he can no longer give employment to the skilled workmen whose labor has contributed so largely to his success. They come, then, to us, when free institutions and a prosperous manufacturing system, invites their labor, and for it can pay them a larger amount of the comforts and the really desirable things of life than they could ever hope to gain abroad. But foreign capital follows the skilled workman hither also;—and the labor and the capital are firmly planted on *American* soil—engaged in building up *American*, instead of British interests, and in paying the *American*, instead of the British debt. This is the direct and the natural operation of our policy, and we "protect our native industry"—not as Free Trade suggests, by taxing every immigrant 100 per cent. upon the estimated value of his labor to the country,—but by *encouraging and promoting immigration,*—thereby increasing our wealth-creating capacity, and by extending thus the basis of taxation, lightening the burden to each individual.

But on the authority of Dr. CHALMERS, we are told that "Free Trade is of universal application;" "and to say that it is not, is just as absurd as it would be to say that the Forty-seventh Proposition of the First Book of Euclid is true in Europe, but that in the United States, for the present at least, it is very doubtful if the square of the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle be equal to the sum of the squares of the two sides." This is begging the whole question, of course. The very point in dispute between Protectionists and Free-traders is, whether conditions *are equal*—whether circumstances *are* the same—whether the United States in framing its revenue policy is not bound to take into view a class of reasons that are peculiar to its own condition and circumstances. We claim that our policy should be framed under an intelligent view of our national peculiarities of soil, climate and population—the degree of our development and our financial requirements. British, French and German policies are, of course, based upon like conditions, peculiar each to itself.

It is absurd to say that conditions are equal, and circumstances identical in the cases of our own and other countries. Great Britain *has always had the right-angled triangle.* We *never* have; nor should free trade rail when we protest that we cannot make bricks without straw. Give to our people the *right-angled triangle*, instead of an acute one, and we will see to it that "the square of its hypothenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of its two sides."

In closing this communication, a word of explanation seems necessary respecting the iron interests of Western Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio, whose depressed situation was adverted to as an illustration in my former communication. At any previous time, and under ordinary financial conditions, the present tariff, as we understand it, would be protective; but the internal revenue taxes laid at every one of the numerous steps of the manufacture, from the ore to rails and bar-iron and steel, are so heavy as to result, as we stated, in a *want of practical protection.* But furnaces and rolling-mills could and did keep in blast as long as the foreign iron-maker had to pay 250 for his gold for duties. The moment gold declined, our English *friends* took possession of our markets and *our furnaces and rolling-mills went out of blast.* We need hardly advert to the injury to the substantial interests of this whole region, from the non-employment of the vast capital represented by these works themselves, and by the coal, shipping and railroad interests connected with, and dependent upon them. But, in addition to this, the government is now losing the enormous revenue which the active operation of their interests last year poured into the treasury—a revenue larger than it demands from the British iron-maker for the privilege of putting out our furnace fires.

But we do not advocate protection for any particular branch of manufactures; we claim it for all. We insist upon such a revenue policy as will enlarge the scope of our industry, instead of one that will contract it, and by giving it the use of our unequaled advantages of soil, climate and position, enable it to trade nute into wealth and power the vast resources God has given us. Through such a policy, and only through such an one, shall we reach solid ground in respect to the security of our financial obligations. *Their sole guarantee we believe to lie in the wealth-creating capacity of, a varied and a protected industry.* Free trade rejects and tramples upon this resource for maintaining the public credit, and then without offering a substitute for it stands mute before the problem.

G. H. E.

A Tariff for Protection.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I always read with pleasure the letters of "Veteran Observer;" they are invariably racy and full of pith. I think, however, his communication in the TIMES of the 4th, contains some logic that is far from sound. He argues that a farmer who pays twenty dollars increase of price on his cottons and woolens through the imposition of a protective tariff, only pays in that way what he would otherwise have to pay to the tax-man directly on his house and land. It appears to me that in this he confounds a revenue with a protective tariff. Under a tariff whose object is revenue, the more English goods that come in the better, for the more the revenue will be; while, if English goods come in as freely under a protective tariff as they did before it was put on, it manifestly fails in the object for which it was made.

A protective tariff is a tariff made to *protect* our manufactures from English competition, and so far as it protects, it must prevent importation, and so far as it prevents importation it dries up our revenue.

Our manufacturers complain that the English sell their goods too cheap for them, and with their protection friends, they desire to stop this English competition, and prevent the great bulk of our people—the consumers—from buying so cheap. Suppose a sufficiently high tariff is put on to effect this object, the price of goods rises to a point at which our manufacturers can monopolize the market. The farmer friend of a "Veteran Observer" will then find few English goods to buy, but plenty of American; and he will also find that what cost him *twenty* dollars before, now costs him *thirty.* Suppose, some fine morning, he asks a "Veteran Observer" how it comes that he has to pay *ten* dollars more than he used to for his woolens, and who gets the benefit of the $10 additional he is paying. Can a "Veteran Observer" honestly tell him that the government gets it? Assuredly not. The true answer would be that this is one of the beauties of protection; that not only must the farmer pay his taxes to the government, but he has also to pay this additional sum to start in business these poor New-England manufacturers. Unless a protective tariff gives the manufacturer a higher price for his goods than he would otherwise get, I ask a "Veteran Observer" how it protects or helps him, and if he gets a higher price who has to pay it but the great bulk of the people, the consumers? If the farmer buys British goods at an advance of $10, through that amount of revenue being imposed, then indeed will the government get the benefit of the rise in the price; but if he be compelled to buy American goods at the advanced price, through British goods being excluded by protection, then the American manufacturer and not the Government has the benefit of it.

Free trade in contradistinction to protection does not mean, as I understand it, the absence of the duties necessary for revenue, and which are put on solely for that purpose, but means trade freed from all those imposts and restrictions which are put on through a foolish idea that it is the interest of our government to prevent our people from buying cheap foreign goods, and to compel them to buy dear American goods. Certainly it is a very strange thing to aim at, to compel the great bulk of our people to buy dear goods, and prevent them from buying cheap. When a trade is free from all protective duties, it is then technically free, although it may still be subject to duties necessary for revenue. In this sense the trade of England is free. She imposes no duties for the protection of any of her manufacturers, believing that such duties are taken from one portion of the people—the consumers—for the benefit of the few manufacturers.

It is not my intention to occupy your space with an extended argument for free trade, but I could not allow the arguments of a "Veteran Observer" to pass wholly unchallenged, and should he ever come into the vicinity of Milwaukee, I will show him several free traders, who will be most happy to go through the Northwest with him or any other protective Goliah, and see who will make most progress. We, out here, go for free press, free speech, free labor and free trade.

WISCONSIN.

A Plea for Mercy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Secession," so termed, is no new theory. THOMAS JEFFERSON, LEE, ARNOLD and their cabal did all they could, as the country then was, toward splitting the young republic into sectional governments, of which they would have been the leading spirits. Even so early as '75, jealousy of New-England had begun to manifest itself by hesitating concurrence with, or open opposition to, the straightforward, rational policy of HANCOCK, the elder ADAMS, and others, as representing a thorough union of all the States. The premature death of WASHINGTON gave them renewed vigor; and AARON BURR and BLENNERHASSETT, beyond all doubt, were motived by separatist views in the plot which, for domestic reasons, took the outward title of an "Invasion of Mexico." The abortion of their scheme gave things the quietus for a while, until JOHN C. CALHOUN once more revived it in an attempt openly met and as decisively repressed by President JACKSON. Since 1831, matters have been slowly simmering until 1861. Just 30 years brings the question to issue once and finally, by one of the deepest-laid and bloodiest rebellions which history records. Just in proportion to the length of time the plot has been brewing, (now nearly a century,) and judged by the talent of the chief actors, their deep-laid agencies and the immense facilities and resources which they surreptitiously possessed themselves of, just in such wise should the finale now be accepted by the people of the South, and those of others who sympathize with them, as once and forever settled. There is a latent, but none the less firm and determined resolution with the majority of the people of this country, that any fresh attempt to revive treason shall be met with the utmost severity, without show of charity or mercy.

The example of certain States of Europe, and unfortunately of South America, becoming alternately the prey of anarchy and civil war, and consequent foreign interference and national prostration, is ever before their eyes, and they see their only safety in determined and united action for the preservation of the Union of this country, no matter what ambitious and wrong-brained men may urge about fallacious "State rights."

The rights of each State mean federatively the greatest good of the greatest number, as a universal basis of action of all the States combined; whereas the "States Right" doctrine of BURR, JEFFERSON and JEFF. DAVIS means dismemberment, disunion, and the triumph of sectional and local interests over those of one comprehensive, united whole. Republican government is indirect in its action, acting unseen, impartially and noiselessly, while monarchical government is demonstrative, direct and oppressive. The first rules by moral force, the last by material. The temper, habits and whole education of the American people are diametrically opposed to action under compulsion, because that submission to material and forcible coercion in governmental, social or religious affairs, forms the antithesis of the principle on which this country first became a colony of Europe, viz.: self-government by the greatest number.

The States Rights party have long sought to controvert this principle, and have finally brought the terrible issue to trial by the bloodiest ordeal that any nation ever suffered. It is to be hoped they will now allow the question to rest forever.

The cause of strife being then set at rest, the question of what punishment to inflict on the chiefs of the rebellion very naturally comes up before the country. Much blood has been both needlessly and savagely shed, possibly on either side, property destroyed, personal injury inflicted, some of it of a heinous description; our own beloved Chief Magistrate slain, the family of our patriotic and devoted Secretary of State maimed, and prostrated by grief and trial; widows and orphans made to form the rule, instead of the exception, throughout the land; a huge national debt burdened upon us for generations to come; all of this, and volumes more that could be written of injury, misery, and misfortune done and suffered to preserve this Union intact, and, as Secretary SEWARD truly observed, to decide whether we preferred to be "a nation or not a nation at all;" and now the last act in the tragedy stands awaiting completion by the voice of the people. The chief of the conspirators lies within the walls of a fortress, and almost in sight of the very town whence he sought to enslave the whole North; what to do with him?

Can his death expiate aught, cure aught, compensate for aught, or give us back one drop of the blood which has been shed like water, until the stench and unwholesome effluvia from near-by battle-fields fairly pestify the capital of the country? Can he strike out effectually from the history of the country which gave him his education, and which he more than once solemnly swore to maintain in its integrity of government, as the great WASHINGTON left it to him and to us, can he obliterate by death on the scaffold the epithet of traitor which he has voluntarily and with open eyes, at a mature age, brought upon himself and those who come after him? If all or any one of these results can spring directly or indirectly from meting out to him the merited death which he by every human law deserves, then let there be haste made to do it; but if, as is true, he will suffer a thousand living deaths in being set free to wander in exile—his life rendered doubly a curse to him from the thought that those whom he strove to crush, ruin and annihilate utterly as a people, extended him mercy when every sentiment of justice demanded extreme punishment—then let JEFFERSON DAVIS wander, let him live, to remember this land as our fathers left it, and then reflect on what he would have brought it to. The world's highway is broad enough for all, and it is the lot alike of the cleanest and the purest to be jostled by the bloodiest and the foulest in the common journey through life. None know surely whither or to what! Mercy, then, not justice, for JEFFERSON DAVIS.

R. D. W.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1865.

The "Race" Between the Dictator and Agamenticus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The account of the race between the ocean monitors *Dictator* and *Agamenticus*, published in yesterday's papers, omits the important fact that the *Dictator* was running with only half her furnace power. It should have been stated that the *lower* tier, containing twenty-eight furnaces, was alone in operation, the upper (twenty-eight furnaces) being shut up. It will be seen, therefore, that the inference drawn, that "the vessels are evidently fairly matched for speed," is quite erroneous. The public will be interested to learn that the two vessels have engines of similar construction, viz., Capt. ERICSSON'S vibrating lever engine, the peculiarity of which is, that while the ordinary short stroke of piston common to all screw vessels is employed, the crank on the propeller shaft is twice the usual length; this desirable feature being attained by the intervention of a rock-shaft and two levers of unequal length. It is known in naval circles that the constructor of the *Dictator* offers to run the ship from the light-boat off Sandy Hook to Barnegat Light, a distance of forty-two nautical miles, in three and a half hours, viz.: at a rate of twelve knots, the lower furnaces only to be employed. Should the Navy Department order such a test before the ship is laid up, the curiosity of the public to know the actual speed of our most powerful iron-clad ship would be satisfied. It will be well to bear in mind that the great speed of the English *Warrior* (fourteen knots) has only been attained during the run over the measured mile in Stokes Bay. For continued running, the *Warrior* is scarcely rated at twelve knots.

A. POLLOCK.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1865.

Protection of Witnesses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks on Tuesday relative to the protection of witnesses in courts, are to the point, and should be heeded. Unfortunately, few witnesses know what their rights are in a court of justice, and fewer still have the courage to insist on them. A few determined men could, however, do much toward abating the impertinences of pettifoggers, if they were to set about it as occasion might arise.

An eminent Christian merchant in a Western town was once on the witness-stand in behalf of the plaintiff, and when the defendant's counsel was summing up, he utterly misstated the testimony of the witness. Whereupon, the witness at once arose and appealed to the court against the course of the lawyer. The Judge, knowing the character of the man who addressed him, replied that all that would be set right by the opposing counsel. "I care nothing for that," answered the witness; "I will not sit here and suffer words to be put in my mouth which I did not use." And the Judge sustained him in his protest.

I knew of another case, which occurred in a neighboring State, before a Judge who now sits on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. In this case the plaintiff's counsel, who, by the way, had himself been a County Judge, abused a witness without stint. Before the opposing counsel had the opportunity of vindicating his witness, the case was by counsel adjourned for a few days. During the interval the difficulty between the parties was settled. This settlement left the witness *out in the cold* in so far as the abuse was concerned. Determined not to occupy this false position, he went before the court on the day which had been fixed for the hearing of the case, and availing himself of the first opportunity, arose and stated to the court that he stood there an abused and slandered man; that the court had suffered the counsel to proceed with his injurious remarks without check or restraint; that the case in which he appeared as witness, having now been settled, he had no redress but to ask, as matter of right, that he should be heard in his own defence in the place where he had been thus wronged. The Judge, adjusting his spectacles, replied: "I believe, Mr. SMITH, the facts are as you state them. I remember the course of the counsel, and ought to have checked him, which I did not. What you ask is entirely unusual; you are not a member of this bar, but your request has justice in it. If you will sit down for a few moments, we will send for the counsel of whom you complain." The lawyer came on the summons and inquired of the court why he was sent for. The Judge answered that Mr. SMITH had something to say which the court wished him to hear. When the witness had vindicated himself from the lawyer's aspersions, he sat down, with thanks to the Judge for his courtesy. The lawyer, meanwhile, walked back and forth across the court-room, chafing at the unusual position he was compelled to occupy; and as soon as the witness concluded, he opened in reply. But the Judge at once arrested his movement and said: "No, Sir; no more must be said on this subject. These proceedings are entirely irregular. The court ought never to have allowed your course of remark, and Mr. SMITH was perfectly right in demanding the opportunity to retrieve his character from the injury you had done it. And *hereafter, the court will be more particular in protecting witnesses*, of which the members of the bar will please take notice. Here the affair ended, and the large number of gentlemen of the long robe who had witnessed the unusual episode in a court—of justice—stared wildly.

A few such episodes in our own courts would quicken the perceptions of all parties concerned as to the rights of witnesses very considerably. The Judges—some of them, probably—as well as the lawyers, would flinch at first; but in the end, the manners of the learned company that make up our courts would be improved.

A FRIEND OF MR. SMITH.

The Grievances of Small Capitalists.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the government are less dependent in the matters of loans from the public—for a time at least—no exception will be taken to referring to two objections on the part of small capitalists to investing in United States securities. As they may be easily remedied, no harm will arise from thus referring to them.

The first is the fatigue and loss of time in collecting small coupons.

In the crowd yesterday I saw a female waiting for a few dollars interest, with probably one hundred persons between her position and the cashier's desk.

Another objection, more serious, is that certificates of indebtedness must be sent by mail from New-York to Washington at the owner's risk for redemption, through a check on New-York returned to him, also by mail.

It is no answer that the latter is indorsed or drawn to the order of the owner of the certificate, to prevent final loss, since the whole difficulty may be avoided by redeeming the government obligations here, and at other points where the United States Treasury is similarly represented.

I am sending one of these certificates to Washington to-day, but I hope to have the next paid in Wall-street.

G.

A Loyal Georgian.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer of the following letter has been a resident of Georgia for more than twenty years, and has married and raised a family there. Through the whole of our struggle he has been constantly and persistently true to the Union. Enemies denounced him, and under false accusations he was arrested and sent to prison in irons. When arraigned for trial his accusers dare not appear, and nothing appearing against him, he was discharged. Afterward he was conscripted and forced into the Confederate army, but he never fired a gun or raised an arm against his country or its defenders. Such men are heroes and should be honored as such.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15.

GEORGIA, July 23, 1865.

MY DEAR SISTER: I have long looked for a letter from you or some one at the North, but as yet I have looked in vain. I have received but two letters in five years. We have had hard times here that you can never know of, because no one can understand them that has not been through them. I presume that you have heard of my being in prison, in the army, and in almost every other place for the last four years, all of which is true. I have been through the mill; I have seen it all. I have heard the prison bolts, as well as the bullet's whistle and the cannon's roar. I have been in camp, in military hospitals, &c. I have seen the elephant.

I have stood up for the Union through thick and thin, and everyone knew it. I am proud to-day that I have done just as I have, and I am now thought more of than those who wanted to kill their best friends at the North. There are lots of men that are now ashamed of what they have done.

This war has turned out just as I knew it would. The niggers are all free, and I am glad. But such a time they are having and will have, is worse than they have ever seen; but they are all free, and there will be no more war on their account.

Defacement of Natural Scenery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The atrocious defacement of natural scenery and of everything ornamental and beautiful, in town and out, goes swimmingly on. Knights of the paste-pot, paint-brush and stencil-plate lord it everywhere; the rising generation's growing taste for the picturesque and artistic is vitiated, our wives and daughters hourly insulted by flaming, shameless exposures of all that is vile and filthy in the human economy, and the preventive law enacted by the last Legislature is a dead letter.

Now, Sir, there is a remedy for this. The late developments of the whisky swindle in the revenue department have shown the propriety of establishing a self-interested protectorate, by rewards to informers; a system of assisting the law never much in favor with the masses, but requisite till men universally reach that elevated point, in the good time coming, whence all social and political questions are to be regulated solely by the highest moral convictions.

If, in a country like ours, where, in time of peace, "the chief end of man" seems to be to make money, that which primarily relates to its financial condition, and the lightening of heavy taxes, and is therefore to every taxpayer's interest to look after a matter with which æsthetics certainly has no concern—must depend for even a tolerable safety on other stimulus than pocket-virtue, how much more necessary must be such incentive in a question which, if it now and then affects property value a *little*, yet is essentially dependent upon cultivated taste among the people? And I fear we are all too busy, and shall be for a long time to come, in looking after individual bread and butter, to rely solely on popular taste.

The law as it exists, imposes a fine of from five to two hundred and fifty dollars for each offence. Now amend the law; give one-third or one-half the mulct to the informer; let it be conspicuously posted in every post-office, court-house, town hall, throughout the State; in course of time the trouble will work its own cure. People who now regard the matter with indifference or not at all, will be led to ask the why and wherefore of such a law, and perhaps to sustain it from self-conviction.

To your continued and persevering advocacy are the people greatly indebted for the passage of any law at all on this subject. Its faults lay in the oversight of its framers. In behalf of outraged taste, and insulted decency, Sir, let me beseech you to urge its amendment by the next Legislature.

Truly yours, W.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

The Randall's Island Case.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1865.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In your editorial comments on the case of the inmate of the House of Refuge, you seem quite delighted with the result of the investigation, it appearing conclusive to your mind that there was no unnecessary severity exercised on the occasion. But the facts of the case, according to your own report, don't quite justify your sanguine conclusions. It appears that the boy had been unable, or had failed, to complete a certain task given him, and is thereupon subjected to a castigation, which is productive of several welts, an inch or two long, on certain portions of his body. I extract a portion of Dr. WHITNEY'S testimony, taken from your own columns:

"On Sunday I examined his body. I found two or three marks, an inch and a half in length, of the size of a pen-handle. The cuticle was broken, and the true skin bare."

The worthy doctor omits to state how the aforesaid marks came there, presuming the public, probably, could solve the problem themselves. This may seem to you very moderate punishment, but there is a difference of opinion on that subject. I am inclined to think, if a man should strike you a blow hard enough to leave a mark an inch and a half long, you would think it no joke. In your editorial, you announce that "It is satisfactory to make this record. It is of the utmost consequence that such an institution should be above reproach." I agree with you, and consider it the duty of the authorities to thoroughly investigate the matter, and vindicate the fair fame of our city from this reproach.

J. V. POST.

Moonlight Concerts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am much obliged to West Twenty-second-street for calling attention to Wednesday evening concerts, "by moonlight," in the Park, in your issue of this morning.

Saturday afternoon concerts are a good and "big thing," to be sure, although I never had the delectable opportunity of attending any one of them; but they are of no avail to a large class, of whom I am one, who cannot find leisure from business, even on Saturday afternoons, at 4 o'clock, "if the weather is fine," to attend them.

The fact of it is, DODWORTH'S fine programme rendered on the Mall on Saturday afternoons, is almost entirely monopolized by the "upper ten," who have plenty of money and leisure; while many of those who are engaged through the day, cannot enjoy them, because they take place at an hour when they cannot be spared from their business.

Whether the experience of last year demonstrated Wednesday evening concerts, "by moonlight," to be failures I do not know; but if it did not, and the cost is the only reason they are not had, let those who have the matter in charge review their penurious determination, and have the Wednesday evening concerts "by moonlight" instanter.

This, it seems to me, is a duty they owe to a large class of men and women who have other matters than mere dress and fashionable dissipation to think of; also a duty they owe to hundreds of business men, who, though staid and blessed with plenty, can not tear themselves away from business, to attend a concert on the mall, at 4 o'clock on Saturday, P. M.

And now when the mercury ranges in the 90's, and the streets are redolent with decay, when news of the cholera reaches us from the East, filling us with apprehension, and when the physical energies languish and the agency of good air is needed to revivify the wasted system, let not the benefit which would arise from the Wednesday evening concerts be withheld. Let the money be forthcoming, the arrangements be made with DODWORTH or "any other man;" and let "moonshine love and music" run rampant on the mall on Wednesday eves, as fashion and elegance do on Saturday afternoons.

For the sake of suffering, enervated and super-heated humanity, let us have Wednesday evening's concert "by moonlight."

R. S. W.

A Bridge for Broadway.

NO. 922 BROADWAY, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed your remark yesterday about the necessity of having more policemen at the crossing of Fulton-street and Broadway. Why not have a substantial bridge there? I see no good reason for our City Fathers neglecting this important measure. It has been spoken of, time and again, and for one, I never heard a solid objection brought against it. Every one traveling there would be benefited, and no one injured. I trust you will give this article an insertion, and thus bring it before the people; and, if you approve, "keep it before them" by your own efforts.

TRAVELER.

Dangerous Thoroughfares.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You deserve thanks for your article, yesterday, on the "dangerous thoroughfare" at the junction of Fulton-street and Broadway. What a capital opportunity there is now for the city authorities to arrange that the new buildings to be erected on the site of BARNUM'S and KNOX'S ruins shall be set back, so that at least the width of the present sidewalk shall be added to the street. This would save the expense of at least some of the six policemen you desire to have stationed there.

IMPROVEMENT.

THE MURDER OF OFFICER THOMAS WALKER.

Conclusion of the Inquest by Coroner Collin—Verdict Against John Ward.

MARGARET MCCUNE, the woman whose appeals for aid attracted Policeman THOMAS WALKER to the spot where he was murdered on Tuesday morning, having been apprehended on Wednesday evening by Policeman RORK, Coroner COLLIN was enabled to obtain definite testimony, yesterday, throwing light upon the murder. The woman's testimony, which was the first that was taken yesterday, is as follows:

Margaret McCune, of No. 170 West Eighteenth-street, sworn—On Monday afternoon I was at a friend's in Ninth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets until nine o'clock; I went from there to Mrs. Dixon's, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, on Ninth-avenue; I there saw my husband pass; I went out and spoke to him; I went from there to Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; I remained there until the next day at 2 o'clock; I was not in Seventh-avenue in the afternoon; I went to Mrs. Kane's house after I left my husband; I staid there until the next day; Mrs. Kane's is in Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; I was not on the corner of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue on Monday afternoon; on Monday evening I was not in the liquor store; I did not see my husband again after I met him in the avenue; I don't remember taking any drink that day; I was in the same condition as I am now; I know (Scullin) by sight; I know Murray; I did not leave Mrs. Kane's until two o'clock in the afternoon.

James Scullin, recalled—I recollect this woman; I saw her in Cameron's liquor-store, at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Monday afternoon; she came up first to the bar and had a drink; then she had another drink, and then fell on the floor; I am positive that this is the woman (pointing to Margaret McCune;) I have known her some time; I could not possibly be mistaken about this woman; I spoke to her, shook hands with her, and called her Mrs. McCune; I saw Gleason and Murray drinking with the woman.

Allen Cameron, recalled—I think I recognize this woman as the one that was in my store on Monday evening.

Coroner Collin—Can you see the woman present?

Witness—I can; this woman is the one; she was not dressed then as she is now; I recognize her by her face; I am positive that this is the woman; it is the woman that had been treating the boys, and that we had taken into the back room; she had on a dark dress and white skirt that day; I had not been drinking, and am pretty positive that this is the woman.

John Gleason sworn—I live at No. 224 West Sixteenth-street; on Monday afternoon I was in Mr. Cameron's store, and under the influence of liquor, but still I will testify to the best of my knowledge; I went in at about half-past two to get a drink; while there I saw Scullin, Donohue and Joseph Murray; in the course of our conversation a female came in and called for a drink, took it herself, and afterward called for drinks for the party; I never saw her before; I identify the woman now present, positively, as the woman; I cannot mistake about it; she does not wear the same dress; after she took the second drink she fell insensible on the floor; some one called for water, and they bathed her head; she was not fit to go into the street, so, at the solicitation of some, Mr. Cameron had her put in the back room; he locked the door and kept the key, so that no one could get in there; I heard Boylan and Joe. Murray say that they would take her out through the carpenter-shop into the street; I remained at the bar about an hour after that, when a friend of mine came in and wanted me to go home, and I went home; this was about six or seven o'clock; I did not see her after she was put in the back room; I went home and was in bed at nine o'clock; I did not leave the house until eight o'clock the next morning; I came up to Mr. Cameron's store between seven and eight o'clock the next morning and had a drink; I heard of the man being shot; I went home and did not hear who shot him; I heard that they took this woman into the place, and was there walking back and forth when an officer came along and one of them shot him; I heard that Ward was there; a man named Curley took me home; the only man I heard of being there was Ward.

George C. Robertson, Patrolman of the Sixteenth Precinct, sworn—I arrested one Michael Finn on the 7th of April for firing a pistol at Patrick Hickey and Judy McMahon; he fired two shots; I recognize the prisoner, John Ward, here present, as Michael Finn, whom I took into custody in April for shooting at McMahon.

Mr. Christopher Rader, of No. 134 West Seventeenth-street, grocer, was examined, but nothing bearing on the case was elicited, and the Coroner called

John Ward, of No. 176 West Twentieth-street, who, being sworn, deposed as follows:—On Monday evening, at about six o'clock, I was in the bar-room at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue, to get a drink; I think that a woman was in the back room; the bar-tender and five or six men that I do not know were in the store; I know them by sight, but not by name; I remained long enough to take a drink; after that I went down to Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue; I drank until I did not know where I went; at about twelve o'clock I think that I returned, and went into the cooper-shop, on the corner of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue; I pulled the staple, and went in at the front door; found a woman there; she was asleep, and I tried to wake her; nobody else was there; I had heard from persons on the corner that a woman was to sleep there; none of the men that have been arrested gave me this information; I went to the cooper-shop late at night, alone; I saw two fellows in Fourteenth-street; had a drink with them, and left them; I had been in the cooper-shop about ten or twenty minutes, when two men entered, and when they came in, the woman began to scream; I got the woman awake by that time; I don't know who the men were; they were not any of the persons that have been arrested; I did not make any arrangement to return to the woman; I told the two men that I would come back; I think that I could recognize them; they were about the size of myself; they wore sack coats; one had a white hat, and the other a Derby; when the woman began to scream, I asked the men what they wanted; they said nothing; I heard the policemen outside; three of us went to the door; two of us went out, and I ran; I saw two policemen with their pistols out; I don't know what became of the other man; I did not hear a pistol shot before a policeman fired on me; the policeman fired two or three shots at me, and arrested me in Sixteenth-street; he took me around to the place from which we had started, and I then saw an officer lying dead on the walk; I don't know that any of the men in the cooper-shop had a pistol; I don't know the woman and cannot recognize her; I have seen the woman present, at some time previous to this; I saw her at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue; I knew that the woman in the bar-room was to be in the cooper-shop that night.

This rambling and contradictory testimony having been concluded, the case was given to the jury, and after deliberating two hours they returned with the following

VERDICT.

"We find that THOMAS WALKER, the deceased, came to his death by a pistol-shot wound in the head; and, from the evidence produced, we think at the hands of JOHN WARD; and we think that PATRICK COLLINS, JOSEPH MURRAY, and JAMES FARRELL are accessories to the killing."

This verdict having been rendered, Coroner COLLIN committed COLLINS, JOSEPH MURRAY and FARRELL to the Tombs; and JAMES MURRAY, MATTHEW SMITH, HENRY MILLER, and MARGARET MCCUNE as witnesses to the House of Detention.

The policemen of the Sixteenth Ward, on the morning of the murder, went abroad and took into custody every alleged thief that could be found in their precinct, and these—twelve in number—they took to their station-house. Five of their prisoners were released on Wednesday evening by the Coroner, and the remaining seven have been held as principals and witnesses. It is a noteworthy fact that during their incarceration not a friend has visited them, and no reputable citizen of the ward has manifested any interest in them, or seemed to care what might be their fate.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ALLEGED NAVY-YARD FRAUDS.—The examination into the alleged navy-yard frauds was resumed, yesterday morning, before United States Commissioner NEWTON. The evidence taken was on behalf of the defence. WM. H. BLAUVELT, MARTIN CONNERY, MICHAEL BROWN and CHARLES HASTINGS, were examined. Their testimony was to the effect that they had visited Mr. MARSDEN'S house (one of the accused,) but did not see any book-cases or closets, such as accused are charged with having manufactured in the navy-yard by the aid of workmen in the pay of the government. After the examination of these witnesses the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Thursday, the 24th inst.

Williamsburgh.

OPERATIONS OF BURGLARS AND SNEAK-THIEVES.—The safe manufactory of TILTON & MCFARLAND, in Dunham-place, E. D., was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and robbed of 150 safe keys. The entrance was made in the rear of the factory....The residence of MICHAEL POWERS, No. 240 Second-street, was entered and robbed of wearing apparel to the value of $55, on Wednesday afternoon. About the same time the apartments of JOHN FOLEY, North First-street, between Seventh and Eighth, were entered and robbed of clothing to the value of $60.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An old man named STEPHEN STREETER, residing at No. 404 North Second-street, E. D., was yesterday found on the Baekus Farm, by Officer DOTTEN, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, suffering from the effects of morphine, a grain of which he had taken for the purpose of self-destruction. On being taken to the station-house he stated that this was the third time he had tried to leave this sinful world, but was prevented by the interference of the police. Poverty and family difficulties are the cause of his troubles.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a boy about 15 years of age was found at the Greenpoint Ferry yesterday forenoon. The letters "J. D." were marked on his right arm. His head gave evidence of foul play, and Coroner BARRETT sent his remains to the dead-house, with the intention of holding a *post-mortem*.

Evening Exchange.

$70,000	O. & M. Cer.	23⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R.		107⅛
200	Erie R.	82⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	s3	62
1200	do	82⅛	100	do		62⅛
500	do	82⅛	100	do		62¼
100	do b3	82⅞	400	do	b30	62⅜
200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	60⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	s3	66¼
100	do s5	60¼	100	Chic. & R. I.		105
200	Reading R.	102⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.		27
400	do	102⅞	100	Quick. Min. Co.		52⅛
100	do s30	102				

No sales of Gold. Stocks not very active but firm.

[Advertisement.]

THE DANGER OF DELAY.

When teeth begin to show symptoms of decay, avert all danger of their loss by promptly resorting to SOZODONT. The thoughtful and prudent use it before any such symptoms appear, and thus prevent them. But better late than never. This peerless vegetable disinfectant will stop the mischief at once.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Costa Rica, for Aspinwall—Rev. R. Whyte, Daniel Ford, A. Ferdella, George S. Boyle, Mrs. H. Boyle and daughter, Surg. E. D. Payne, H. F. Carr and wife, Miss Nudd, Miss Sawyer, C. Chipman, J. Hartman, E. W. Francis, T. Sabbata, H. Whitakin, J. W. Haskins, Rev. J. P. Moore and wife, Rev. C. H. Pope and wife, C. A. Stitefeldt, F. H. Boalt, Miss Butler, F. V. Booth, Jos. Booth, W. H. Jeens, A. J. Peterson, Mrs. S. Brown and child, D. Bandaman, Miss Bandaman, E. Hyams, P. Magher, Dr. J. D. Murphy, N. E. Wood, Capt. H. Guyer, S. Coleman, A. G. McCombs, J. W. Fowler, G. O. F. Nicole, J. C. Mayer and wife, Mrs. S. Clarkson, Mrs. S. Solomon, 2 infants and nurse, Edwin E. Hamlin, Miss A. Campbell, Miss E. Campbell, S. F. Hauser, A. McDonald, W. H. Belton, H. Thompson, O. W. Woodford, M. Gonzalles, O. Vengoichea, Mrs. S. C. Harding, 3 children and sister, Mrs. M. Horton and child, F. M. Smith, J. W. Hopkins, L. Schwabacher, Harris Arensohn, S. E. Fawcott, J. Barnett, M. Goldstone, Major Geo. E. Glynn and clerk, Miss Curdy, Mrs. Rynder, Miss Macane, J. P. Rynder, H. H. Scott, L. Alexander, Geo. Eisen, P. E. Davis, L. Janan, J. D. Barnard, W. H. Abercrombie, G. Brown, R. H. Heath, H. J. Thornton, Judge Hastings, Gen. Dana, wife, sister and 2 sons, Rev. H. A. Sawtell, wife and child, H. B. Hasbrook, Mrs. Hasbrook, Miss Hasbrook, Mrs. E. Mann and nurse, C. W. Goldsmith, M. Yeiri, A. Sanne, J. Pedro, wife and child, W. A. Smith, Jno. H. Kinkead, Mrs. W. Ritter and child, Mrs. H. W. Sampson, Jno. Foster, Mrs. T. H. Wood, Mrs. J. B. Lowell, E. H. Green, Capt. G. E. Tigler and wife, Mrs. S. P. Bradley, P. Colar, R. E. Lee and mother, A. E. Thompson, J. M. Davis, A. J. Ghipman, A. Ryder, L. Hyams, Jno. Ryan, A. Lawson, A. Muir, O. Cohn, Geo. Scott, A. Joissen, A. Denny, Miss Shown and sister, S. S. Kirkham, C. B. Ayres, C. Buren, A. M. Brooks, Major Glynn's servant, J. L. Lellis, wife and 3 children, E. P. Preston, D. Kleck and wife, F. Arbogast, H. K. Clark, wife, son and daughter, O. Froelick, L. Legros, Miss M. Wilson, W. McDode, P. Morse, W. H. Larence, Geo. J. Holt, Anna R. Severance and 2 children, Mrs. W. H. Larence, J. Ogier, Mrs. E. Henderson and 2 daughters, Miss M. Johnston and sister, Dr. Hems and wife, T. Symonds, F. Perez, F. Sandue, Miss Dunn, Miss F. B. Dunn, Miss Church, S. T. Church, G. B. Dailey, Mr. Post, wife and son, A. Andrews, R. Ryder—Total, 166.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 13 | Sun sets..... 6 55 | Moon rises.. 2 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 39 | Gov. Island. 6 28 | Hell Gate... 7 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Barton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Commander, Terry, Wilmington, A. Leary; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Chase, Rogers, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Varuna, Whitehurst, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Barks La Plata, Crowell, Malaga, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Marie, Meyer, Matanzas, H. Koop & Co.; Ellen Stevens, Whitham, Philadelphia, Rogers & Rich; Mira, (Br.,) Dix, Philadelphia, J. E. Ward & Co.; Lamplighter, Bohrs, Port Royal, S. M. Bixbee; P. C. Warwick, (Br.,) Chichester, Rio Janeiro, G. F. Dickman.

Brigs John Butler, (Br.,) Lunerberg, Mobile, Smith & Dunning; Clyde, (Br.,) Walters, Hillsboro, Brett, Son & Co.; Spartan, (Br.,) Taylor, Cow Bay; Henry Laurens, Squires, Jacksonville, via Georgetown, S. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Webster Kelly, Haskell, Philadelphia, Thayer & Sargent.

Schooners America, Reynolds, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; E. Benedict, Decker, Washington, M. Bedell; M. A. Gould, Sims, Delaware City, W. Ingalls; M. S. Tibbitts, Lippincott, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston, Crowell & Paine; Wild Horse, (Br.,) McUmber, St. John, N. F., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; John Snow, Coffin, Philadelphia, Snow & Richardson; G. J. Miller, (Br.,) Higgs, St. Kitts, Henry De Cordova; A. P. Howe, Baker, Gloucester, J. A. Stetson; E. A. De Hart, Low, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton; Sarah Minge, Moore, Wilmington, Pierson & Collins; N. B. Borden, Allen, St. Kitts, J. Douglas.

Sloop Lady Washington, Coyle, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Catalpa, (4,) Howorth, Port Royal and Charleston, via Fortress Monroe 36 hours.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer Guide, Almy, Savannah 5 ds., with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Gen. Sedgewick, Sharkey, Wilmington 60 hours, with cotton, etc.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk 23 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Wisconsin, Arcus, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. and 341 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had light westerly winds all the passage. Aug. 1, on the Great Bank, spoke fishing schr. John Attwood, of Provincetown, and, at the request of the Captain, took from her Jos. Silva, a seaman, who was sick, and brought him to this port.

Ship Columbia, Thompson, Liverpool July 5, with mdse. and 390 passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool June 30, with mdse. and 329 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Been 18 ds. W. of Sable Island with light westerly winds and calms.

Ship Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Boysen, Hamburg 51 ds., with mdse. and 424 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Has had 13 children die on the passage, and 3 born.

Bark Telegraph, (of Boston,) Jones, Cronstadt June 17, and Elsinore 30th, passed Fair Island July 5, with hemp, etc., to Wm. Ropes & Co. Had light winds and calms to the Banks. Aug. 1, on the Grand Banks, saw a ship showing a flag similar to the American flag, with private signal in it. Since crossing the Banks had a continuation of light winds and rain.

Bark Chispa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sprague, Malaga July 6, with fruit to James Robinson. Passed Gibraltar July 11. Had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Bark Alcedo, (of Liverpool,) Drysdale, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Annie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Soper, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to J. C. Rahming.

Bark Trinidad, (Brem.,) Costa, Trinidad 20 ds., with sugar, etc., to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Quickstep, (Br.,) Foster, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Bark Idaho, Chapman, Aspinwall 20 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Bark Antelope, White, East Harbor, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Alonzo, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Monroe, Buenos Ayres 50 ds., with hides, etc., to order.

Bark Bessie Simpson, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Murchie, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Signal, (of St. John, N. B.,) Snow, Cardiff 49 ds., with iron to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brig Corira, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dexter, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to McColl & Frith.

Brig Prospect, (Br.,) Hayes, Cienfuegos 32 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Griffing, Ponce, P. R., Aug. 3, with sugar and molasses to Bishop Bros., of New-Haven. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Continental, Kimball, for New-York.

Brig Guyama, (Brem.,) Behrens, Ciudad Bolivar 21 ds., with hides, etc., to Pavenstedt & Co.

Brig James T. Abbott, (of Turks Island,) Allen, St. Thomas 16 ds., with metal, junk, etc., to Cartwright & Harrison. The steamer Emily B. Souder sailed 2 ds. previously for New-York, under canvas.

Brig Sybil, (of Turks Island,) Swaine, Barbados 17 ds., with sugar, etc., to Wiley & Co.

Brig Robin, Hopkins, Cherryfield 9 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Anthony Killey, Newton, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Ada Ames, Marston, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to J. S. Ingraham.

Schr. Typhoon, Smith, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Crowell & Paine.

Schr. Commodore Kearney, Roberts, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Joseph, McCarty, Bangor 9 ds., with lumber to —— Adams.

Schr. Fairdealer, Young, Ellsworth 8 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Angola, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth, Burden, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Kate Careton, (Br., of Nassau,) Devereux, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Minnie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Barberie, Nassau 15 ds., with salt to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Brown, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. S. Swan, Mahew, Wellfleet, with fish to E. Nickerson.

Schr. M. C. Terrell, Handy, Boston, with salt for Albany.

Schr. Hudson, Tincker, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. John Manlove, Burdic, Haverstraw, for Providence.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Phenix, Kenly, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

U. S. schr. Narragansett, Smith, New-London.

Schr. President, Perkins, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Belfast, for Eddysville.

Schr. E. J. Scott, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Redwing, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Brewer, Hartford.

Schr. J. E. Willets, Bayles, Bridgeport.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Robinson, Rockland.

Schr. Floreo, Hale, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. W. A. Ellis, Bishop, New-Haven.

Schr. Splendid, Donald, Fall River.

Schr. Australia, Nelson, Virginia 5 ds., with potatoes.

BELOW—Ital. brig Evangaleste, from Odessa.

SAILED—Steamships Columbia, Chase, Commanker.

WIND—At sunset, E., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 17—Arr. U. S. steamers Penguin, from Brazos, Santiago; Metis, from New-York; Jersey Blue, from New-York; barks Laconia, from Flores; brigs Eureka, from Leghorn; Trindelin, from Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Arctic—schr., of Nantucket, strg. N. E., Aug. 16, lat. 40 29, lon. 72 04.

Aberdeen—bark, bound W., Aug. 4, lat. 44 22, lon. 56 26.

Margaret Evans—ship, from Leghorn for New-York, Aug. 5, lat. 42 30, lon. 63 30.

Ranger—brig, of St. John, N. F., from Newcastle for New-York, all well, July 28, lat. 48 46, lon. 37 05.

Royal Victoria—bark, from Quebec, bound E., July 12, lat. 49 41, lon. 11 55.

Thomas Owen—brig, bound S., Aug. 6, lat. 27, lon. 72 40.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

FOR TAILORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, No. 629 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

I am receiving daily calls from Soldiers' Widows, desiring to make some arrangements by which they may procure a

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE.

A loyal Virginian widow, having lost her husband and two children in the Union armies, made application for one to-day. Calling upon her reference, I found him willing to place $20 to her credit toward procuring the Machine. Perhaps some one else will assist this and similar cases. If not by making a donation, send in their orders for their own families, accompanied by the price, and thus assist in RECONSTRUCTING THE SEWING-MACHINE BUSINESS.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

for Heavy Tailoring, or Leather-work—to RENT, and *all of the rent allowed* if purchased. No advance made on the manufacturers' prices.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

for Sale, Repaired, and Instruction given in their use; to Rent, and kept in order without charge; *one-half of the rent allowed if purchased.* Competent operators for family sewing sent to residences with machines.

Having increased facilities for the accommodation of customers, any increase of patronage will receive the same prompt attention as formerly.

J. T. ELLIS,
No. 939 Broadway,
Corner 22d-st., up-stairs.

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.

POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 489, Aug. 17, 1865.

52, 12, 20, 29, 57, 72, 50, 70, 16, 55, 68, 9.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 490, Aug. 17, 1865.

35, 45, 60, 6, 53, 75, 51, 18, 83, 73, 4, 55.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 389, Aug. 17, 1865.

16, 19, 66, 50, 69, 57, 38, 61, 6, 62, 67, 15.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 390, Aug. 17, 1865.

17, 59, 7, 13, 57, 45, 48, 62, 40, 50, 19, 67.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Circulars sent free by addressing JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.